# JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

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The native Coptic Christians have suffered from oppression for many centuries, and are now much needing a good education for their youth, and especially for those intended for the ministry.

The Committee of the Association for the Furtherance of Christianity in Egypt, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at its head, make an earnest appeal for funds to enable them to carry out the above-named work, and they ask for £2,000 to enable them to start the institution, which, for very obvious reasons, is to be called the Gordon College.

FIRST LIST of CONTRIBUTIONS.

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|---|---|
| Improvements, comprising a new Medical School .. | £8,768 |
| New Out Patient Department .. .. .. .. | 6,500 |
| Chapel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,500 |
| | £14,768 |

CONTRIBUTIONS towards the above are EARNESTLY SOLICITED and may be paid to Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East; or to the Secretary at the Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

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FUNDS.

| | |
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| REALISED ASSETS (1884) ... ... ... ... | £3,491,376 |
| LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY FUNDS ... | 3,391,789 |
| ANNUAL INCOME ... ... ... ... ... ... | 685,379 |

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JOSEPH ALLEN, Secretary.

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| | | A | D | C | B | F | Sun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| LONDON (St. Pancras).....dep. | | 5 15 | 10 35 | 3 75 | 9 15 | | 9 15 |
| Glasgow (St. Enoch.....arr. | | 4 37 | 8 55 | 6 38 | 7 43 | | 7 43 |
| Greenock .. .. .. .. | ,, | 6 8 | 9 40 | 7 40 | 8 12 | | 8 12 |
| Edinburgh (Waverley) .. .. | ,, | 4 22 | 8 40 | 5 52 | 7 25 | | 7 25 |
| Perth .. .. .. .. .. | ,, | 9 20 | 11 35 | 8 23 | 9 55 | | 9 55 |
| Aberdeen .. .. .. .. | ,, | .. | 3 20 | 11 55 | 2 15 | | 2 15 |
| INVERNESS .. .. .. .. | ,, | .. | 8 0 | 2 45 | 6 5 | | 6 5 |

A.—Has no connection with Inverness on Sunday mornings. B.—Has no connection with places north of Edinburgh on Sunday mornings.

C.—PULLMAN Sleeping Cars to Glasgow, Greenock, Edinburgh, and Perth. D.—Pullman Parlour Cars to Edinburgh and Glasgow. E.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Edinburgh and Glasgow. First Class Passengers travel in the Cars attached to Day Trains WITHOUT EXTRA PAYMENT. For Berth in Sleeping Car the charge is 6s. in addition to the First Class Fare.

The Evening Express Trains reach Greenock in time for Passengers to join the "COLUMBA" or "IONA" Steamers for the Highlands. Through Carriages from LONDON to Greenock by these Trains, also by the 10.35 a.m. from St. Pancras.

For particulars of Up Trains Service from Scotland to London see Time Tables issued by the Company.

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RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY as at 31st December, 1883.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Net Premiums received during the year 1883, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to £1,107,745 9s. 9d.

The Net Losses by Fire during the year were, after deducting re-insurances, £672,835 13s. 10d.

This embraces not merely all losses actually ascertained and paid, but a full estimate of all claims that had arisen prior to 31st December.

The Fire Funds, after payment of the Dividend and Bonus aftermentioned, and irrespective of the Paid-up Capital, are as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve .. .. .. .. .. .. | £1,170,000 0 0 |
| Premium Reserve .. .. .. .. .. | 369,248 9 11 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account .. .. | 52,986 15 3 |
| | £1,592,235 5 2 |

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 894 new Policies were issued during the year, assuring .. .. .. .. .. .. | £314,819 0 0 |
| The new Premiums on which amount to the sum of .. .. .. .. .. .. | 29,572 1 5 |
| The claims sustained during the year, including 16 endowments, were 296 in number, arising under 297 policies, and the sums payable, after deducting re-assurances, amounted, with bonus additions, to.. .. | 346,122 4 4 |
| The income for the year of the Life Branch from premiums and interest amounted to.. | 471,407 15 7 |
| In the Annuity Branch 83 bonds were granted, securing annuities to the amount of £5,290 12s. 7d. yearly, for which was received by single payment the sum of .. | 59,590 11 6 |
| The Life Fund, now amounts to .. .. | 2,340,918 11 2 |
| The Annuity Fund now amounts to .. .. | 500,276 17 11 |

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The PRINCIPLES on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Proprietary Capital and Accumulated Funds. NINETY PER CENT. of the WHOLE PROFITS is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale. The PROFITS are divided every Five Years. POLICIES are INDISPUTABLE after Five Years.

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GOLD MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

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COB; handsome, fast-trotting Welsh. Also nearly new Harness, hardly soiled. Price £25 the lot, the property of City manufacturer discontinuing business; not sold for any fault. Cob is 6 years old, trot any pace up to 14 miles an hour without whip; stand alone anywhere, very sure-footed; been to Brighton in one day and back the next in less than seven hours each journey; used to children, perfectly sound, quiet to ride or drive; warranty given; trial can be had.—13A, Finsbury-square, City, E.C.

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CURATE, quasi Sole Charge, good Churchman. WANTED, for scattered parish in Hants, pop. 1,000 about. Stipend £175 conditional. Apply Rev. H. Ll. Browne, Monk Sherborne, Basingstoke.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Michael's, Handsworth, Staff. Dio. Lich. Daily services. E.P. Moderate ritual. Priest, young, single, good reader, able to intone. Title might be given. Address Vicar.

CURATE WANTED, in Sept. Priest. Sound Churchman. Daily prayer; weekly celebration. Surpliced choir. Stipend, if train choir, £150, otherwise £130. Address Vicar, Batheaston, Bath.

CURATE WANTED. Grad.; bachelor; Priest. Thorough Churchman. E.P. Country parish, almost Sole Charge. G. and B. dio. Time for study. Furnished rooms, attendance, and £80 per annum. Apply Vicar, Oxenhall, Gloucester.

CURATE WANTED, for the parish of Tichborne, Hants, two miles from Alresford Station. Quasi Sole Charge. Population 300. Stipend £130; also an unfurnished rectory, rates paid; two sitting and six bed rooms. Good garden, small stable, and coach-house. Address Rev. A. Orr, Cheriton Rectory, Alresford, Hants.

L.T. WANTED, for four or five weeks from the last week in August. No children. Terms—house, two servants on board wages, &c. Head of Morecambe Bay, within an hour's ride by rail from Windermere.—Incumbent, the Lodge, Carnforth, Lancs.

L.T. WANTED. No extremes. No children. Light Sunday duty. Pretty house, garden, lawn, with fine views, high, bracing, near Matlock. Two servants. —Vicar, Ripley, Derby.

CURACY, or Sole Charge, WANTED, September, by a Graduate of Trinity. Married; no family. Good ex. preacher; many years' experience in large parishes. Good reference.—Clericus, Tower St. Maud Villa, Boston, Lincolnshire.

L.T.CY. WANTED, Aug. to end or for part September; required—house, two servants, interesting country, very bracing, southern county; views moderate; by Rev. F. Carus-Wilson, Hurstwood Vicarage, Uckfield.

EXCHANGE.—Vicar of S. Paul's, Sheerness-on-Sea, wants small town or country PARISH, Evangelical required. Income about £240, capable of increase, and house. Temporary exchange of duties desired also.—X., c.o. Rev. F. T. Bramston, Polstead, Colchester.

CURACY, Sole Charge, or L.T., now. Dio. Norwich. Oxford Grad. Bachelor. Address Curate-in-Charge, Fressingfield, Harleston, Norfolk.

CURACY WANTED, in Oct., by M.A. Cantab. Age twenty-six. Views moderate. Address Rev. T. W. B., Frome Vauchurch Rectory, Dorchester.

CURACY WANTED, in or near Durham, with a view to attending University lectures.—Rev. W. E. J. P., 352, Queen's-road, Cheetham, Manchester.

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A LADY strongly recommends her GOVERNESS. Lived with her nearly four years. Certificated. English, French, German, music, drawing. Most successful teacher. Salary £45. Apply Mrs. Gordon Robertson, Earl Sterndale Vicarage, Buxton.

GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT. Cam. Higher Local; Honours in Eng. lit., French (France), German, music, singing. Good references Salary £50. Address Miss Atkinson, Craig y Don, Llandudno, Abergele.

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NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Wanted, in August, a LADY, good needlewoman, fond of children, who will make herself generally useful Address Mrs. Fletcher, the Rectory, Tarleton, Preston, Lancashire.

CAN any Lady recommend to a Clergyman's Wife a motherly, willing, and good-tempered Woman, a widow preferred, age about forty-five, as a useful GENERAL SERVANT in a small family of three? She must be a good plain cook. Two other female servants. No children. No beer. Address Mrs. Rowley, Hythe House, Oxford.

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CAN a Lady recommend an experienced MAID? Good hairdresser, plain dressmaker, and needlewoman. Good reader. Scotch. Age between thirty—forty. Wages £25. Address Mrs. Henry Collins, Aldsworth, Emsworth.

A LADY is anxious to find a situation as WARDROBE-KEEPER, or Assistant-Matron, for a Widow, who has lived ten years in a Clergyman's family. Is a very good needlewoman, used to illness, and can be highly recommended in every way. Address Mrs. G. C. Helme, Park Cottage, Devizes.

WANTED, a thoroughly trustworthy BUTLER, about thirty-five years of age, single. Must do hunting-things and know his duties. Also FOOTMAN, about twenty-two, and BOY for the house about sixteen. State wages. Address J. T. M., Clermont, Walton, S.O., Norfolk.

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STRAND THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE MARRIED RAKE. At 8.45, COUSIN JOHNNY

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY. At 8, A BAD PENNY.

COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE MAGISTRATE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.40, THE SILVER SHIELD.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, THE MIKADO: or, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

## BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT and RHEUMATISM.
The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach, and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

### BIRTHS.

June 30, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. T. Russell Wade, of twin daughters.

July 4, at Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Surgeon-Major Gate, Medical Staff, of a son.

July 22, at 46, Bryanstone-square, Hyde-park, London, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Leitenitz, A.D.C. to H.M. the King of Italy, of a daughter.

July 25, at Morval Vicarage, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Glencross, of a son.

July 25, at Blofield-grove, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Thackeray, of a daughter.

July 25, at Legbourne Vicarage, Louth, the wife of the Rev. Edward Clowes, of a daughter.

July 26, at Haselour Hall, Staffordshire, Mrs. Augustus H. de Trafford, of a son.

July 26, at Harcourts, Chertsey, the wife of Dr. Viney, of a daughter.

July 26, at 14, Woburn-place, Russell-square, the wife of Major Montgomery, R.M.L.I., of a son.

July 27, at Eaton Vicarage, near Middlesbrough, the wife of the Rev. Charles Byron Wilcox, of a son.

July 28, at Radley, the wife of the Rev. A. Herbert Stanton, of a daughter.

July 28, at St. Thomas' Vicarage, Camden New-town, the wife of the Rev. H. Walter Reynolds, of a daughter.

July 28, at Little Drayton Vicarage, Market Drayton, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Ellis, of a daughter.

July 29, at 7, Rosary Gardens, South Kensington, the wife of Captain Richard Sacheverell Bateman, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

## ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, BELFAST,

Manufacturers by Special Appointments to H.M. the Queen and H.I. and R.H. the Crown Princess of Germany.

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Best Quality Longcloth Bodies, with four-fold all linen fronts and cuffs, 35s. 6d. the half dozen (to measure, 2s. extra). New designs in our Special Indiana Gauze and Printed Shirtings and Unshrinkable Flannels for the season.

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Surplice Linen, 3½d. per yard.

Linen Dusters, 2s. 3d.; Glass Cloths, 4s. 6d. per doz. Fine Linens & Linen Diaper, 10d. per yard.

Fish Napkins, 2s. 11d. per doz. Dinner Napkins, 5s. 6d per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yds. square, 2s. 11d.; 2½ yds. by 3 yds., 5s. 11d. each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each. Strong Huckaback Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., woven and embroidered.

**CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.**

Children's, Hemmed for use 1s. 6d. per doz.
Ladies', do. do. 2s. 6d. ,,
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ALL PURE FLAX.

HEMSTITCHED. per doz

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Baby Linen, Dress Materials, Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Undervests, Pants, Calicoes; also Lace and Linen Curtains, and Lace Goods of every description. (Price Lists post free.)

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### MARRIAGES.

July 21, at Christ Church, Forest-hill, the Rev. William Elitto Rosedale, M.A., Senior Curate of St. Clement's, Notting-hill, to Annie Frances, only surviving daughter of J. Barclay Hennell, Esq., of Ifield Court, Forest-hill, S.E.

July 22, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W., William Herbert, eldest son of the late Colonel Mathew Chitty Downes St. Quintin, of Scampston, York, to Violet Helen, second daughter of the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, of Nawton Grange, Helmsley, Yorkshire.

July 22, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Frederick Baggallay, Vicar of St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich, son of Lord Justice Baggallay, to Emily Cecil, daughter of Wilson Fox, M.D.

July 23, at St. Matthias's Church, Torquay, Amherst Henry Gage Morris, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, Rector of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, to Maud Maria, third daughter of the late Colonel Kemeys-Tynte, of Halswell, Somerset, formerly M.P. for West Somerset and Bridgwater.

July 23, at St. Thomas's, Southborough, Tunbridge-Wells, the Rev. Henry Julian Bigsby, Vicar of St. Thomas's parish, to Edith Wilson, third daughter of the late Alfred Wilson, of Southborough.

July 23, at the parish church, Sidmouth, Devon, the Rev. W. Wyles, M.A., second son of the late R. Wyles, of Faversham, to Ethel, third daughter of Colonel R. Chester, The Shrubbery, Sidmouth.

July 25, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, E.C., Robert Frederick Bentinck Beach, only son of Robert G. Beach, of Ealing, W., to Ida Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas D. C. Morse, Vicar of Christ Church, E.C.

July 25, at Eccleshall, the Rev. J. F. Ackers, Chaplain School Ship *Conway*, to Mary Ada, daughter of S. Yates, Esq., Eccleshall.

July 27, at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, Henry M'Leod Young, Captain 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Colonel Keith Young, C.B., Bengal Staff, to Julia Winstanley, youngest daughter of the Rev. F. Carlton, ex-Vicar of Wisbech St. Mary, Cambs.

July 28, at St. Mary's, Eastbourne, Benjamin Sharp, M.A., Head Master of Hawarden Grammar School, son of B. Sharp, Esq., of Batheaston, to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Crick, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Public Orator.

July 28, at Lamberhurst, Kent, Henry Maitland, only son of the late Henry G. W. Sperling, Esq., of Edgeworth Manor, Gloucestershire, to Mary Louisa Eleanora, eldest daughter of the Hon. Louis Alexander Grant of Grant, Grantham Hall, Lamberhurst.

### DEATHS.

July 20, at Aix-les-Bains, France, the Hon. Edwin C. Litchfield, of New York, in his 71st year.

July 24, at Oak Lodge, Stanmore, Enid Allan Burdett, infant daughter of the Rev. Allan H. L. Bolton.

July 24, at Wensley, Wallington, Gladys Mary, infant daughter of the Rev. Theodore H. Janson, Vicar of Oldland, Bristol.

July 26, in London, Georgiana, widow of the Rev. Lewis Wilson Heath, Vicar of Newland, Hull aged 78.

July 26, at West Tilbury Rectory, Essex, Gladys Dorothy, infant daughter of the Rev. J. Fonamy and Harriet D'Bre.

July 27, at Hastings, Caroline Eisdell, wife of the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., Hilldrop-road, Holloway, aged 66

July 28, at Chapel St. Leonard's, near Alford, Anne Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Livesey, aged 59.

July 28, Harriet Anne, wife of the Rev. G. H. Waterfall, M.A., Rector of Tollard Royal, Wilts, in her 55th year.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Saturday was begun the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Vote of Credit for £480,000 for the expenses occasioned by recent events in Madagascar. On Monday M. de Freycinet maintained that the question of the conquest of Madagascar could not be discussed now, as the season for such an operation was just over, and an affirmative decision would not bind the next Chamber, while a negative one would increase the arrogance of the Hovas. For the present respect must be secured for French citizens and vengeance taken for their injuries. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by M. Jules Ferry, whose speech was the cause of frequent interruptions and protests. At one time he was about to quit the tribune, but was induced to remain by numerous cries of "Go on." At the conclusion of M. Ferry's speech the debate was adjurned, on the motion of M. Clémenceau. The debate was resumed on Thursday. M. Clémenceau, replying to the speech made by M. Ferry on Tuesday, maintained that to seek colonial expansion by force was a policy of madness. The duty of the Government was to assure the safety of the national soil, and they had no right to squander the forces provided for the national defence. M. Brisson said that the Government simply wished to preserve the property of the country, and would do its best to manage its colonial possessions so that they might cost less and yield more. The question of colonial policy would be left for the new Chamber to decide. A division then took place, and the credits were passed by 291 against 142 votes.

The annual general meeting of the Panama Canal Company was held in Paris on Wednesday afternoon under the presidency of M. de Lesseps. Representatives attended from the Colombian, French, and Spanish Governments, and several other distinguished persons were also present. A shareholder called in question the figures in the Report, and proposed a Committee to inquire into the works. M. Charles de Lesseps opposed the proposal, his remarks meeting with unanimous approval. The Report and statement of accounts was then agreed to, and the retiring directors were re-elected. The meeting also unanimously authorised the Board to maintain the application made to the French Government for permission to issue a lottery loan of 600,000,000f.

The *Temps* on Sunday published a telegram from its correspondent at Alexandria, stating that Olivier Pain arrived at El Obeid in August last, was plundered and taken before the Mahdi, and finally died of fever at Omdurman at the end of October. On the other hand, according to the *Soir*, M. Berti has arrived at Ismailia, and states that Pain was living near Korosko in good health on July 8.

Hsu King Chung, the new Chinese Ambassador, reached Paris on the 23rd ult., and was received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the next day.

An industrial exhibition, entirely got up by working men, was opened on Thursday week at the Palais de l'Industrie by M. Legrand, the Minister of Commerce, who congratulated the managers on having made a most interesting display without any Government aid. The Chamber voted 20,000f. and the Municipal Council 6,000f. to enable the workmen's Syndical Chambers to be properly represented at the exhibition.

ITALY.—Dr. Walsh, the newly appointed Archbishop of Dublin, had a private audience of the Pope on the 22nd ult. The new Archbishop was consecrated by Mgr. Moran on Sunday in the Church of St. Ann, which belongs to the Irish Congregation. At a meeting of Cardinals on Wednesday the Pope expressed the opinion that the moment had arrived for permitting the intervention of Catholics at political elections.

In the Secret Consistory held at the Vatican on Monday morning Leo XIII., after having pronounced a brief allocution upon the religious condition of Italy, France, and Germany, created six new Cardinals—namely, five Cardinal Priests, to take precedence in the following order, in the persons of Mgr. Paolo Melchers, ex-Archbishop of Cologne, Mgr. Alfonso Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua, Mgr. Francesco Battaglini, Archbishop of Bologna, Mgr. Patrick Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, and Mgr. Placido Schiaffino, Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars; and one Cardinal Deacon in the person of Mgr. Carlo Cristofori, Auditor of the Apostolic Chamber. His Holiness then preconised six new Archbishops and Bishops to residential sees and one Bishop *in partibus*; and announced the names of eleven other residential sees which had been filled by brief, including those of Dublin and Southwark. After the Consistory the Pope withdrew to the Throne Room, where, having taken his seat, surrounded by the high officials of the Pontifical Court, he gave formal audience to the new Archbishop of Dublin, Mgr. Walsh, and the new Bishop of Nocera, Mgr. del Forno, who were announced and presented by the Pontifical Master of the Ceremonies. The two prelates, having kissed the feet of the Holy Father, knelt while he imposed the rochet upon them, and then retiring, went first to pay the customary visit of ceremony to the Cardinal Secretary of State and afterwards to St. Peter's, to venerate the tomb of the Apostles.

Cardinal Nina, the late Secretary of State to Pope Leo XIII., died at Rome on Saturday last. Deceased was born at Recanati, near Ancona, on the 12th of May, 1812. He was educated in the seminary of his native town, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Theology at the University of Rome. Ordained priest in 1835, after other services he became Secretary of the Council of the Congregation. He so distinguished himself in this post that he was chosen auditor by Cardinal Amat, who was then Vice-Chancellor of the Church. Subsequently he was named Canon of the Basilica of St. Peter, when he acquitted himself in many delicate missions to the satisfaction of Pius IX., and was appointed Assessor to the Holy Office. He was raised to the dignity of Cardinal in 1877, on his 65th birthday, and in the following year he succeeded Cardinal Franchi as Under-Secretary of State. He was also appointed Prefect of the Apostolical Palace and administrator of the property of the Holy See. Cardinal Nina laboured to secure friendly diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Governments of Russia, Prussia, and Belgium. This distinguished Prelate had great personal influence and authority within the precincts of the Vatican.

Early on Wednesday morning the old church of Santa Anna, Naples, was discovered to be on fire, and before the engines arrived the whole of the interior was completely gutted. The church dates from the sixteenth century, and contained a wooden and gilt statue of Santa Anna, which, half consumed by fire, was eagerly kissed and caressed by a crowd of poor people.

A remarkable outbreak of religious hallucination has been spreading during the past month near Piacenza, where the mountain village of Corano has, it is alleged, been the scene of a miraculous appearance of the Madonna. To this lonely spot, destitute of railway and telegraphic communication, thousands, says a *Times* correspondent, are now flocking from all directions. Men as well as women are falling upon the ground in a delirium of supplication, kissing the stones, weeping, laughing, singing, and many fainting or falling into convulsions, and some lying in a state of ecstatic trance. The particulars that have hitherto reached us have been vague and imperfect, but the *Stampa* has now published the following from a correspondent whom it had sent to the spot. He writes:—"Just a month ago a little girl 11 years old, Desolina Lusenti, grandchild of the Corano bellringer, declared that she had seen on the mountain road of the Boscone a most beautiful lady (*una signora bella bella*), dressed in blue, coming out of the wood, who said, 'My child, I am the Madonna. Christ, my Son, has allowed me to come once more on earth. He is weary of the iniquity of man, and I am weary of their incredulity. I will stay in this place for awhile among you, and you shall come and adore me here, and rebuild the oratory which was once on this spot.' She then disappeared, but a few hours afterwards all Corano knew what the girl had seen. Some were incredulous, but the greater number did not for a moment discuss the veracity of the girl's statement. Desolina was hailed as the favourite child of the Madonna, and the whole population went out in procession to the spot at the entrance of the wood. From that moment there commenced a literal epidemic of ecstacies and visions. While I write more than thirty little girls declare that they have seen and are in direct communication with the Madonna. To these are added men and women, young and old, married and single. I had scarcely put my foot outside the walls of Piacenza before I found that nothing was spoken of by the people but the Madonna of Corano. I can only compare the frenzy of enthusiasm with which all rush to Corano to that of the Crusaders when about to behold Jerusalem for the first time. For miles round this village the country has the appearance of the Tuscan Maremma at the time of the unfortunate prophet of Arcidosso, David Lazzaretti. Hanging from the branches of the trees and on the hedges on all sides are offerings presented by the peasants to the miraculous shrine, which at present consists of a basket, draped with three or four cloths, on the roadside, to the right, as you proceed towards Corano. Hundreds and hundreds of persons are seen labouring up the steep ascent, under the burning rays of the July sun. Some girls scramble up the bare rocks, supplicating the Virgin with loud cries to appear, until they faint with fatigue. Recovering their senses, they say that they hear the voice of the Madonna, while all present fall on the ground, kissing the earth, with convulsive sobs and floods of tears. A profound impression is produced. To aggravate matters, women known to be hysterical sing, laugh, and cry, causing others to imitate them. While I write this, thousands are thronging hither from the valleys of the old Duchies, from Piedmont, from Liguria, from Lombardy. The number is estimated at 16,000. The authorities are now interfering, and it is high time. Several doctors who have visited the place declare that the spread of this hallucination is likely to assume very alarming proportions."

AMERICA.—It has been finally decided that the remains of General Grant shall be interred at High Point, at the upper end of the riverside drive along the bank of the Hudson. It is the most picturesque spot within the limits of New York, and one of the most beautiful in America. It is ten miles from the heart of the city, and in every way worthy to be the resting-place of an illustrious man. There is general and hearty satisfaction that so wise a choice has been made. Preparations for the funeral are proceeding steadily. One by one the buildings in the city are being draped, and by Tuesday next nearly all New York will be wrapped in black. Broadway presents a most impressive spectacle. In Wall-street all the great offices and buildings are draped from top to bottom. In other cities similar demonstrations are being made. The whole country is literally in mourning.

Particulars have just been received of a terrible accident to a yachting party on an American lake. The information, which is dated the 13th inst., was received from Minneapolis, Minnesota. It appears that the steam yacht *Minnie Cook*, with ten persons on board, was cruising in Lake Minnetonka when a sudden and terrific storm burst over the water. The steamer had got a considerable way out before she was overtaken by the wind—indeed, she was lost sight of, and not being seen after the storm subsided it was feared that she had gone down. This fear was confirmed by the arrival of a boatman who had been out in his yawl during the heavy weather. So sudden was the storm that he could not get to a place of shelter, and lay down in the bottom of his boat for safety. In an instant the waves became fearfully turbulent, and his little craft was shot upwards like a rocket. The man had just previously seen the *Minnie Cook*, and afterwards heard a piercing scream as if from a woman in the yacht. On looking towards the spot the little steamer and her occupants were nowhere to be seen; she had gone down with all on board. Among the occupants of the steamer were the ex-Mayor Rand, his wife, son, and nephew. The lake was subsequently dragged, and seven of the bodies recovered up to the time the despatch was sent off.

SPAIN.—The King and Queen, with the little Princesses and the Infantas Eulalia and Isabella, left Madrid on Friday for La Granja. The King is going to Betelu, in the Basque provinces, to take the sulphurous baths; and, if the cholera increases in Madrid, he will return there. Señor Canovas and the Minister for Foreign Affairs will remain in La Granja.

The cholera has been gradually increasing in most of the infected districts, and has appeared in several fresh places. The civil authorities of Madrid are preparing to organise in each of ten districts of the capital fifty beds for cholera patients, and special hospitals for 1,000 beds. In order to prevent a scare, the fumigation of luggage, merchandise, and travellers is now enforced at six stations on the railway lines converging on the capital, and at the three principal termini. The vigilance of the police and the medical delegates is so excessive that (says the *Standard* correspondent) several cases of severe diarhœa have been described as cholera in the official *Gazette*. Saragossa advices report in that province since July 1 3,526 cases of cholera, and 1,349 deaths. The civil authorities are doing their best to disinfect the seats of the disease, and to form ambulances. The Archbishop has daily services in both the Cathedrals of Laseo and Nuestra Señora del Pilar.

The returns from the Spanish provinces state that on Tuesday there were 2,316 cases of cholera, and 855 deaths, and further reports add 348 cases and 188 deaths. For Wednesday 3,168 cases and 1,252 deaths are reported, making a total for the two days of 5,842 cases and 2,295 deaths.

The Madrid correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, writing on Sunday, says:—"I see that the London papers publish telegrams daily from their correspondents in Madrid of the number of cases of cholera in each province of Spain every twenty-four hours, but people in England can scarcely conceive the horrible scenes that are occurring in many towns and villages. The plague of London and Paris in 1603 is nothing to the misery and desolation in those towns, and the epidemic is steadily spreading. Incredible though it may seem, it is a positive fact that there are villages containing some hundreds of inhabitants where you could not count a dozen persons who are not down with the dread disease. The town of Monteagudo, in the province of Soria, is in a frightful state. There is no doctor in the town, and provisions are so scarce that people are beginning to die of hunger. The dead cannot be buried fast enough; but at last volunteers have come from other towns to bury the ninety-seven bodies that still lie about the streets and houses. The cattle, whose owners have died, were wandering about the streets, and have now been collected and are taken care of by charitable neighbours. The poverty of the inhabitants of this town is extreme, and the Government is so straitened for money that it can do very little. The cholera in the town of Alcublas (Valencia) threatens to become as terrible as at Monteagudo. It contains nearly two thousand inhabitants, and upwards of two hundred persons are already stricken down. The doctor is also in bed, and there is nobody to attend the sick. Other towns in the same province are in the same condition. It is no wonder that the disease spreads, with the fulsome lazarettos that have been established in some parts. In most of them there are no furniture, no beds, no lights, no comfort; and they are full of bugs, fleas, and other insects. The food, too, is detestable and scarce. Last Thursday the town of Logrofio (on the Ebro) was threatened with a riot. The news spread in the town that a train full of travellers from Saragossa was approaching; and all the people rushed in a fury to the station to prevent their alighting. It was with difficulty that the authorities could protect the travellers."

AUSTRIA.—The Rev. W. H. Hechler, the new chaplain of the British Embassy, has, by the desire of the Bishop of London, drawn up a report on the number of British and American residents in Vienna:—

"In 1880 there were 1,316 British and American subjects in Vienna, of whom only 291 declared themselves members of the Anglican Communion. Of the remainder, 98 Englishmen and 85 Americans were entered as Roman Catholics, 190 Englishmen and 121 Americans as Lutherans, 53 Englishmen and 58 Americans as Jews, and 5 Englishmen and 18 Americans as acknowledging no religion at all. There were 41 couples of British or American subjects who had contracted mixed marriages, and of the 62 children born of these marriages only 10 were being educated as Anglicans. No less than 63 members of the British and American colony were registered as doctors, 98 were servants, 10 were tutors, 43 governesses, 11 actors, 16 actresses, 8 tradesmen, 3 soldiers, 16 students, and 27 private persons of no occupation. In 1883 two British subjects in Vienna became Austrian subjects, and two declared officially that they had left the Anglican Church, and were without a faith."

HOLLAND.—The new docks and quays at Antwerp were opened on Tuesday by the King of the Belgians, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Austria, and a host of other distinguished persons. It is estimated that upwards of half a million persons were present at the ceremony. In declaring the new quays and docks open, the King said that he felt the deepest interest in the welfare of Antwerp, and was ever ready to render the national port every assistance in his power. Thereupon the King entered a pavilion where he and the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Flanders signed the Golden Book. He then proceeded to the Royal Tribune to witness the grand procession. The new quays, situated on the right bank of the Scheldt, are over two miles in length, and are 100 mètres broad. They were constructed at the expense, partly of the State, partly of the Government, and cost over 100,000,000f., or £4,000,000 sterling.

RUSSIA.—An interesting ceremony took place at St. Petersburg on Thursday, the 4th (16th) ult., when the Rev. C. Hardy Little was presented, on resigning the post of chaplain to the British Factory, with a cheque for £150 on a Russian silver tray, together with an illuminated address, of which the following is a copy:—"To the Rev. C. Hardy Little, M.A.—We the undersigned, members of the British community of St. Petersburg, desire to give expression to the feelings of sincere regret with which we have heard of your approaching resignation of the post of chaplain. That regret is increased by the knowledge that it is the ill-health of your wife which necessitates this step, and we can only trust that in a more genial climate this cause for anxiety may be soon removed. We feel that we cannot let you depart from among us without some token of our high appreciation of the services which you have so faithfully rendered us during the past four and a half years. It is not needful here to enumerate them, but if we may be permitted to lay stress on the feature which has peculiarly characterised your work, we would point to the life and energy which your influence has infused, not only into the services of the Church, but into every movement designed to promote the temporal or spiritual welfare of those committed to your charge. We have recognised in you one ready at all times to spend and to be spent in God's service; it has been your constant endeavour by example as well as precept, to teach us a wider view of our duty towards our neighbour and a deeper sense of our duty towards God, and we believe that under His guidance your labours have not proved in vain. In asking you to accept the accompanying salver and cheque for £150, we would assure you that you carry away the affection and esteem of all who have come in contact with you here, and we pray that God's blessing may be with you, and prosper your work, in whatever new sphere of duty His Providence shall ordain for you." The names at foot number about 150, headed by that of the British Ambassador, Sir Edward Thornton. Mr. Little, who was formerly well known in England as the Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society, and who is a brother of Canon Knox-Little, says the correspondent of the *Guardian*, brought to St. Petersburg peculiar qualifications for coping with the spiritual wants and difficulties of a large community, numbering nearly 2,000, embracing many diverse classes and interests, and the earnestness, eloquence, and energy which he has brought to bear on the work before him have already been crowned with marked success, while his genial and sympathetic presence is one whose loss will be widely felt and deeply regretted among all sections of the British community here.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Simla telegraphs that there is not the slightest truth in the statement that the Ameer has informed the local authorities of Beluchistan that he is willing to agree to the formation of a British cantonment at Candahar with a garrison of 10,000 men:—"The Ameer loses no opportunity of openly proclaiming the advantages of the British alliance. Recently in a durbar he said that England wished nothing but good to the Afghan people, and therefore gave them arms in order to enable them to fight their enemies. He added that it would be a bad day for the Afghans when they came under the tyrannical rule of the Russian Government."

EGYPT.—The General Assembly was opened on Tuesday by the Khedive, who said the Assembly knew that the expenditure had brought about a state of things in which a loan became indispensable. The Sultan and the Great Powers had authorised the measure, and the Khedive asked the assent of the General Assembly, leaving the latter to arrange the details with the Ministers. His Highness left the House at the conclusion of the address. The Finance Minister afterwards brought forward the Budget.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria says the Caisse will begin to pay the indemnity directly. Reckoning four millions for this, £2,657,000 for the deficits of 1882-3-4, £1,200,000 for the estimated deficit of 1885, £1,000,000 for irrigation, and £500,000 indemnity for the purchase of pensions as stated in the decree, the nine millions will not be sufficient to balance the accounts, to say nothing of leaving anything in hand for the Egyptian Treasury.

The Arab paper *Achbar*, in a letter from Souakim, gives the following particulars as to the Mahdi's death. Mahomet Achmet fell ill on Friday, June 19, at two p.m., and by his own desire was at once conveyed to a tent outside the camp. No doctors being at hand, two of the captive missionaries who had medical knowledge were summoned to the sick bed. They immediately said the patient was ill of the small-pox, and later in the day, seeing that the disease was assuming the most virulent form, they told the patient to prepare for the worst. The Mahdi thereupon called his nephew Abdullah, named him his successor, and gave him his sword. On Saturday evening the patient was in a condition past hope. He then bade a solemn farewell to his family, and adjured his successor to continue the war against the Christians. He expired at five a.m. on Sunday, the 21st, and was buried at sunset in a grave within his tent. The tent was afterwards burnt. The news of the Mahdi's death is confirmed from a great many sources. The Viennese newspapers all write of the event as being certified beyond doubt, and congratulate the British Government upon it. The *Fremdenblatt* says the event must be regarded as a truly fortunate occurrence. The impostor has vanished, and the common manner of his death must dispel the delusion which the credulous entertained as to his being a man favoured by Heaven.—The *Politische* had received the following particulars from Alexandria. General Brackenbury, it says, has learned from Fatmah that thirty persons who were *en route* to Khartoum had, on reaching Gabra, returned, reporting that the Mahdi was dead, and that his followers were now fighting and killing each other. They said, too, that the Sheikh of Tani Mahmud had intended with others to proceed from Handak and Dongola to submit themselves to the Mahdi, but they were stopped at Gabra. They sent a spy to Omdurman, who brought them the news of the Mahdi's death, a fact which, they said, his adherents were endeavouring to keep secret. An Egyptian soldier, too, a fugitive from Berber, on reaching Fatmah, stated that he had also heard from a Khartoum Arab whom he met in the desert the news of the decease of the Mahdi.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The 6th of August is the day that has been fixed for the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to the German Emperor. Their Majesties will remain but one day at Gastein, and the Emperor Francis Joseph will then proceed to Innsbruck to open the international rifle-meeting. The project of a journey to Ischl by the Emperor William is at present abandoned—though it is not impossible that

in a few days his Majesty will return to it. The reports received on Wednesday as to the Emperor's health are less favourable than were those of last week. It is announced from Warsaw that the Russian Minister of Communications, General Possiet, will shortly arrive in that city to prepare for the Czar's journey. It may be inferred from this that the extraordinary military precautions taken last year are to be repeated. It will be remembered that a whole army had to be mobilised to occupy the line of rail between St. Petersburg and Skiernievice, and to guard every bridge, tunnel, and crossing. It is said that the Czar will this year as last again spend three days in Warsaw."

Mr. R. G. Haliburton, a son of the author of *Sam Slick*, who is now on a visit to Jamaica, in a letter dated July 6th gives a deplorable account of the condition of that colony. He says:—"I have been spending the winter in a secluded district of Jamaica, and have been simply horrified at the truly pitiable state of the coloured people there. Ninety per cent. of the deaths during the past two years were of poor persons who sickened, died, and were buried without the aid, comfort, or attendance of a doctor or clergyman, and without poor relief, many of them dying of actual want. Before I was here a fortnight I saved the life of a poor woman and her children who were dying of starvation, sickness, and neglect. Even the people of Kingston do not know what is the real condition of the poor blacks here. A sweeping reform is needed!"

## IRELAND.

The Countess of Carnarvon and Lady Camilla Wallop, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Howard, assistant private secretary, and attended by the Hon. Captain Ashebourne, aide-de-camp, paid a visit on Monday to the City of Dublin Hospital, Upper Baggot-street. Her Excellency was received by the members of the medical and surgical staff, and conducted through the various wards and departments. Her Excellency expressed satisfaction at the arrangements, and also conversed with the patients of the different wards, among whom she distributed flowers. As her Excellency was leaving the hospital she was very cordially cheered by the crowd of people in the streets.

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning to the Derry limited mail beyond Donaghmore. At 11 o'clock, when the train was going at full speed, one of the bogie wheels broke off the axle, and the engine ran along on the chairs of the rails nearly 200 yards. A car brought the news to Dungannon. No personal injury was sustained.

At Carlow Assizes on Saturday an elderly woman was convicted on a charge of attempting to murder a girl, aged nine years. The child had incurred the ill-will of the woman by giving information against her for a theft. A few days ago, when the girl was sent out by her mistress to bring in a fowl from the field, the old woman came behind and stunned her, and carried her to an adjoining field, where she knelt on her, and endeavoured to kill her by tying her pinafore over her mouth. Fortunately another servant was heard calling, and the old woman ran off, leaving the child, who managed to make her way to a neighbouring house. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that she had two orphan sons depending upon her; and the Judge sentenced her to seventeen months' imprisonment, and said he would see what could be done for the boys.

The fifty-third annual report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland shows that applications from tenant-farmers are likely to supersede to a considerable extent applications from landlords and others to borrow for land improvement. For the important work of arterial drainage one loan only was made in the year 1884-5; £38,672 were lent for labourers' dwellings in towns in that period. It appears that under the Act of 1883 sixty-eight poor-law unions have obtained, or are seeking to obtain, provisional orders to provide 4,186 labourers' dwellings, at an aggregate cost of £418,600, or an average of £100 for each dwelling.

A discovery has been made which, it is feared, will seal the fate of Munster Bank. Mr. Farquharson, one of the joint managers of the bank, has absconded, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. Suspicion was first awakened on Tuesday, when on the examination of the books by a London accountant an entry was observed in reference to a lodgment of £2,500, with a marginal note to the effect that Mr. Farquharson would explain this. The depositors having called to see whether credit had been given for the amount, no proper entry of it was found. In a further search it was discovered that an item of £1,000 for the Union Bank of London had been changed to £10,000. This is the specific charge upon which the warrant was issued. The matter was not put into the hands of the police until three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, after the defaulting manager had twenty-four hours' start.

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The open house for cats and dogs so long kept by a distinguished noblewoman in Pembroke-square, Earl's-court, was on Saturday closed by order of the justices. The lady herself is in Holloway Gaol, under an order for non-payment of poor and vestry rates. The chairman on Saturday, after the bench had viewed the premises, gave it as his opinion that the Countess was better off in her present quarters than when at home. Most people will perhaps agree with him, when they learn the gruesome details of her domestic economy. Even the thirty-one cats and sixty dogs found by Mr. Abbott on the premises may think banishment or euthanasia at the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals better than the desolate freedom of the home where they were "half-starved," amidst "saturated sawdust, filthy rags," and such like domestic comforts. But, whatever may be the feelings of the Countess's lodgers, her neighbours must very heartily rejoice. Some of us, remarks a contemporary, find the concerts and the disputations of the canine and feline inhabitants of an ordinary London street a grievous weariness to the flesh. But to have ninety of the playful animals holding a permanent Caucus under a single roof! It is enough to depopulate the quarter.

# Imperial Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

At the assembling of the House Lord Fife took his seat as an earl of the United Kingdom, and the Master of the Rolls was sworn as a peer under the title of Baron Esher. The Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and, after being received in the usual way at the bar, was read a first time. A few minutes elapsed, and Lord Milltown—speaking from the front bench on the Ministerial side—gave notice that on Thursday he would move the second reading of the Bill. Lord Granville arrived immediately afterwards, and on learning what had taken place, said he did not know on what ground Lord Milltown had taken this course in the absence of the Prime Minister, but he had himself intended to move the second reading of the Bill on Tuesday. Lord Milltown responded that he would meet the wishes of the leader of the Opposition by putting the Bill down for Tuesday. Lord Granville complained that a peer who really had nothing to do with the Bill should have taken this action, to which Lord Milltown rejoined that he supposed he had the same right as any other peer to take up the Bill. Lord Granville said the Bill had been abandoned by the Government in the other House, and taken up by the leaders of the Liberal party. It was "one of the most unprecedented things he could remember" for a peer to take up the Bill under these circumstances. He should meet the position Lord Milltown had taken by giving notice of his intention to move the second reading of the Bill on Tuesday. Lord Milltown justified his action as one who had always supported this Bill, which the late Government had not done; whereupon Lord Rosebery interfered with a further assertion of the pretended exclusive rights of the Liberal leaders, and stated—erroneously—that Sir William Harcourt moved the third reading in the other House. After a conversation on the point of order, the subject was allowed to drop until a late period in the sitting. After an interval of about three hours Lord Granville returned to the subject, upon the motion for the adjournment of the House. He asked whether Lord Milltown intended to persevere with the motion of which he had given notice, and again remonstrated, adding to his previous arguments the fact that Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Jesse Collings had asked him to take charge of the Bill. Lord Milltown still disputed Lord Granville's title to a monopoly in this Bill, and was about to point out the inconsistency of the past action of the late Ministry with their present ardent attachment to the measure. Lord Granville, however, declined to "go into the merits of the Bill," and asserted a right to take precedence with the motion on the ground that he first gave notice for Tuesday, when Lord Milltown had only given notice for Thursday. Lord Cranbrook appealed to the Clerk of Parliament as to the priority of the conflicting notices, and Sir William Rose was understood to say that Lord Milltown had precedence on the notice-paper. A long dispute as to the facts followed, in the course of which Lord Iddesleigh—being challenged by Lord Granville to give his experience of similar procedure—said that in the Commons it would be disorderly and unprecedented after a Bill had been moved by one member and an order made, for another member to interfere with regard to the same measure. Eventually Lord Limerick put an end to the controversy by moving—in his place on the Ministerial benches—that the notice given by Lord Milltown should have precedence. The Lord Chancellor put the question and declared the contents to be in the majority, and Lord Granville, while he did not admit this, did not force the House to a division; but when the motion had been agreed to, again asserted that the course taken by Lord Milltown was an unusual one.

In the course of the evening Lord Bury gave particulars of the accelerated progress made by the present Government with the task of providing armaments for the Army and Navy. Lord Bury stated that there are sufficient field guns in hand to enable the Government to send a considerable supply to India at once, and that seven new batteries have been added this year. Martini-Henry rifles were also being manufactured at the rate of 3,000 a week, and in October would be produced at the rate of 4,000 weekly, which numbers in time of pressure could be nearly doubled. The "new rifle," Lord Bury said, has not yet been decided upon.

The House rose shortly before eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

At question time, few if any more than a hundred members were present. A brief conversation again arose with regard to certain recent outrages upon public decency, and the House warmly approved the Home Secretary's protest against the vague attacks upon the metropolitan police which were mixed up with the publications in question. Mr. Bourke, replying to an inquiry as to the reported movement from Abyssinia for the relief of Kassala, said he could not make a statement at present as to what steps the Government were taking. Sir W. Bartelot asked if they were taking any steps, and Mr. Bourke's reply in the affirmative was heartily cheered on both sides of the House. Mr. Labouchere, however, asked whether there would be a supplementary estimate on which the subject could be discussed.

In Committee of Supply, soon after five o'clock, Sir George Campbell moved a reduction of £360,000 in the military estimate on account of Sir C. Warren's expedition to Bechuanaland, and expressed extreme disapproval of that officer's policy. The Lord Mayor took an altogether different view, and advocated the acceptance of full responsibility for Zululand. The Chairman of Committee pointed out the inconvenience of discussing this subject on a vote for provisions for the Army, and after a promise of future opportunity for discussion, the motion was withdrawn. Dr. Cameron—who still supports himself upon crutches as the consequence of his accident—again criticised the commissariat system, and, after a conversation in which Mr. Rylands and Mr. Labouchere, and other Liberal economists took part, the Secretary for War admitted the unsatisfactory character of the arrangemtnts censured by Dr. Cameron, and said that while he would endeavour to secure that the money now voted by Parliament should be properly expended, he would also undertake that if there appeared to be any likelihood of satisfaction being obtained by means of actions at law, legal proceedings should be taken. The vote of £3,398,000 for provisions, and that of £801,500 for clothing were taken. Upon the vote of £2,227,800 for warlike stores, the Secretary of War gave some details of the provision made and to be made for the protection of foreign coaling-stations and home ports. Inquiry as to the guns he said had resulted favourably to the present system, and, although inquiry had caused delay, there is now no difficulty on the part of the public arsenal and of the four or five private firms engaged, in supplying all the guns needed for the service. A total of 575 breech-loading guns would be provided by March next, as well as machine guns and quick-firing guns. The supply of Whitehead torpedoes was increased from 150 to 250 for the year. The total expenditure on naval armaments for the year would be £1,417,000. A scheme had been arranged for the protection of the Tyne, the Mersey, the Clyde, the Severn, and other commercial ports, by the establishment of Volunteer Mining Engineers, and the total expenditure on submarine mining would be £248,600. The estimate for the entire scheme of defence was £6,425,000, of which £900,000 would be expended this year, and £5,525,000 would be spread over the next four or five years. Besides that, £250,000 would be expended upon reserve stores. Mr. Brand, who followed after a short interval, appeared to deprecate any charge against the late Government of denuding the public service of stores, and also expressed his conviction that the Tyne, Clyde, and Mersey were the only ports which could be defended at the public expense. The vote was granted.

Numerous large items in the Estimates were passed without discussion. Mr. Pulestón called attention to the deplorable results which had followed the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Acts. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Arnold desired to reduce the income of the Duke of Cambridge by £1,650, but were defeated by 95 votes against 28. Another proposal of Mr. Labouchere to reduce an estimate by £40, the cost of a special steamboat for the conveyance of the Duke of Cambridge to the Continent, was defeated by 60 votes against 23. Progress was reported shortly before two o'clock.

On the consideration of the Customs and Inland Revenue (No. 2) Bill, Mr. Forster moved to assimilate colonial public loans to Indian loans so far as taxation of securities payable to bearer are concerned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that out of eighty millions of colonial bonds issued in London during the past ten years, not more than eight millions fell within this category. At the same time, if it was possible to meet the wishes of the colonists, he desired to do so upon such a sentiment, and he was prepared to leave colonial bonds to bearer on the same footing as English public loans of the same character. The amendment was then withdrawn, Mr. Forster thanking the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the manner in which he had met him.

The House rose at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Lord Wantage (Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay) took his seat on his elevation to the peerage. In reply to a query by Lord Granville, Lord Salisbury stated that the Egyptian loan was being issued with the consent of all the Powers, and he would lay on the table papers relating to the subject. The Women's Suffrage Bill, of which the second reading was moved by Lord Denman, was rejected without a debate and without a division. Lord Milltown, in moving the second reading of the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, reviewed the progress of the question dealt with in the measure for the purpose of showing that up to the time the Redistribution Bill reached their lordships' House the late Government had persistently opposed the removal of the disqualification attached to the receipt of medical relief, and that, when Lord Balfour of Burleigh proposed the omission of the clause removing that disqualification, their support of the principle of the Bill now before their lordships was not active. The only member of the late Government who spoke against Lord Balfour's amendment was the late Lord Chancellor. When, however, the Bill went down to the House of Commons again their attention in respect of that principle underwent a change, and when it had become law Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech audacious even for him, accused the House of Lords of having imposed a restriction on the exercise of the franchise by having agreed to Lord Balfour's amendment. He still maintained that the Bill now before their lordships came up to them in such circumstances as gave him, as an independent Conservative Peer, a right to take charge of it, because he had voted against Lord Balfour's amendment. Not wishing to intrude himself on their Lordships, he had not delivered a speech against that amendment; but neither had Lord Granville, a distinguished member of a Government which had been hostile to the removal of the disqualification up to a late stage in the progress of the Redistribution Bill. Lord Balfour of Burleigh observed that Lord Milltown had devoted his speech to a review of the history of the attempts to remove the disqualification, but had not said a word in support of the principle of the Bill. His own opinion as to that principle had not changed, though he admitted that there had been a change in the situation. Lord Granville, in supporting the Bill, observed that, while nothing had been said in its favour by Lord Milltown, that noble lord had referred to some of the arguments against it. The present Government agreed to the principle of removing the disqualification in the case of those who received medical relief, but dropped the Bill because the House of Commons had included medical comforts in that relief. He argued that a distinction between medical relief and medical comforts could not be logically drawn. Lord Fortescue thought that the disqualification would afford agricultural labourers an inducement to be thrifty in order to possess the franchise. Lord Salisbury did not believe that the agricultural labourer would refrain from applying for medical relief in order to possess the franchise. He admitted that it might be difficult to bring home to the popular mind the distinction between medical relief and medical comforts. There was, however, a logical distinction between the two; but, he asked, how was it possible to draw a logical distinction between bread given as a medical comfort and bread given to sustain the life of a person not under medical treatment? He regarded the disqualification inserted in the Act of 1832 of all persons receiving parochial relief in the light of a corrupt practice provision. He believed the intention was to keep off the register persons who, from their dependent position, might be liable to be corrupted, and he felt that the effect of this Bill might be to render a certain class of voters unwilling to displease persons who were likely to have influence on boards of guardians; but, as the Bill was one affecting the return of members to the House which had already passed it, he hoped their Lordships also would accept it. Lord Selborne charged Lord Salisbury with ambiguity, because, while speaking against the Bill as it stood, he announced his intention to vote for it. The Duke of Argyll regretted to see the leaders of the two parties, in view of a general election, support a principle to which the late Government as a body had been opposed, and which had been opposed by most of the members of the present Government when they were in Opposition. Lord Cranbrook never had concurred with those of his noble friends who saw an objection to the principle embodied in the Bill. Lord Bramwell, holding that there was no real difference between medical relief at the expense of the parish and other parochial relief, would feel bound to vote against this Bill if there was a division, but he would not divide the House on the question. The Bill was then read a second time, and the Committee was fixed for Thursday.

A number of other Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships rose at twenty minutes past eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

In answer to Mr. M'Laren, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Sir H. Drummond Wolff was about to proceed on a special mission to the Sultan, having reference to the affairs of Egypt, and in the execution of the mission he would subsequently proceed to Egypt. The main object of the mission was to settle several grave and difficult questions, including the protection of Egypt against a recurrence of the disturbances to which in recent years it had been exposed, and the attainment of good government and peace.

At the end of question time, Mr. Callan brought before the House as a matter of privilege the recent speech of Mr. Bright at the Spencer banquet, complaining chiefly of the imputation that the Irish members were disloyal to the Crown, and had a boundless sympathy with crime and murderers. To impute disloyalty was to impute perjury to those who had taken the oath of allegiance, and he disclaimed in the most emphatic manner the charge of sympathy with crimes, which he had always reprobated and deplored. He concluded by moving that the words complained of, which were read by the Clerk at the table, constitute a breach of privilege. Mr. Bright, who was received with loud cheers from the Liberal benches, began by saying that he had never intended to include Mr. Callan personally in his remarks. As to the complaint against him, he reminded the House that the gathering was to testify esteem for Lord Spencer, and to disavow the hideous imputations made on him, and he contended that, considering the nature of those imputations and the position of Lord Spencer as representing the Crown, they could not have been made except by disloyal persons. He reminded the House, too, that many of the Irish members had glorified in the title of rebels; that they had described this Government as a foreign Government; and that Mr. Davitt and others had declined to enter Parliament because they would have to take the oath of allegiance. Their sympathy with crime was proved by their attacks on the judges and juries, and by their refusal to denounce crime and outrage. If he had said exactly the contrary of what he did say he would have been called a fool, and would have been laughed at and scorned. If his language were held to be contrary to the rules of Parliament he should regret it, but he declined to withdraw a single word of what he believed to be true. Mr. Bright having withdrawn in obedience to the direction of the Speaker, the discussion was continued by Mr. M'Carthy, who was disposed to regret that formal notice had been taken of Mr. Bright's language, and took the opportunity of emphatically repudiating his charges. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that the discussion would not be long, and, while regretting that Mr. Bright had not showed the same moderation as Lord Hartington and Lord Spencer at the banquet, pointed out to the House that the question for its consideration should be, not whether the language was a breach of privilege, but whether the House was well advised on this or on similar occasions in taking notice of such language as a breach of privilege. On this point he reminded the House of the remarks of Lord Beaconsfield on one or two occasions on which complaint had been made; and on the eve of a hot electoral campaign he deprecated a too great readiness to interfere with political speeches out of doors, which might embitter political contests and impede the progress of business. Lord Hartington agreed with the conclusion at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had apparently arrived, to vote against the resolution, but regretted that he had said nothing in condemnation of the attacks which had led to Mr. Bright's remarks, and had not referred to the explanation which he had given. Not one of Mr. Bright's allegations, he maintained, had been denied, and he believed every one of them was capable of proof. He, therefore, not only concurred in the intention of the Government to vote against the resolution, but he also stood by Mr. Bright in the opportuneness of his speech. To endorse this resolution would be to set a mischievous precedent, and to impose a dangerous restriction on liberty of speech in favour of those who were labouring to subvert law and order in Ireland; and, considering the licence of speech which Irish members claimed for themselves, he was surprised that Irish members should come whining to the House. Mr. T. P. O'Connor remarked that the Irish electors, since Lord Hartington had endorsed Mr. Bright's language, would know exactly where the Liberal party stood, and quoted from Mr. Bright's speeches passages encouraging the Irish to look to America for assistance and encouraging and eulogising crime. Sir P. O'Brien made some remarks, and Lord R. Churchill, referring to Lord Hartington's speech, expressed apprehension that it would be

inconvenient if it were held that such epithets as "disloyal," "rebel," and "sympathisers with crime" were legitimate expressions in debate. What would Lord Hartington say, for instance, if the epithet of "rebel" were applied to Mr. Chamberlain; and yet, as he showed by quotations from Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Islington, he had spoken of the system of government in Ireland in quite as strong language as the Irish members. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN retorted that, if he and his friends had been unduly sensitive, Lord R. Churchill's speeches out of doors would have afforded breach of privilege complaints about once a week for the last five years. He regretted that the Irish members had thought it necessary to raise this discussion, and, though he did not accuse them of sympathy with crime, they certainly had never condemned it as they ought to have done. Mr. SEXTON justified the charges against Lord Spencer, and regretted that advancing years had not moderated Mr. Bright's proneness to resort to licentious language in abusing his opponents, which was combined with extreme sensitiveness when attacked himself. Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. J. H. M'CARTHY, and Mr. SULLIVAN spoke, and Mr. CALLAN, who said that he had attained the object he had in view, of enlarging the freedom of discussion, asked leave to withdraw his motion. This was refused, and a division being taken, the motion was negatived by 154 to 23.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. On the vote for the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, Mr. M'CARTHY called attention to the disadvantages experienced by Catholic students, and asked for a grant of £6,000 for the Catholic University of Dublin. Mr. C. LEWIS opposed the proposal; and, in the course of the discussion, which was continued by the Irish members throughout the whole of the evening, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, having alluded to the advantages which had accrued from the Education Act of 1878 and the University Act of 1879, pointed out that the line upon which the question had then been successfully dealt with was that the State should pay according to results of secular education, whether given by private tuition or denominational or mixed colleges. He was unable to accede to the grant asked for, but promised to consider the matter with a view to legislation next session which should still further extend Irish University education. Satisfaction at this announcement was expressed by most of the Irish members, with the exception of Mr. MELDON, who vindicated the action of the late Government. Mr. NEWDEGATE feared that the influence of the Irish hierarchy would prevent any settlement of this question on a satisfactory basis, and in the end the vote was carried on a division by 87 to 29.

There was also a long conversation on the Irish Prisons Vote, and several other estimates were agreed to.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read a third time, and, after some further business had been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House was occupied all the afternoon in completing the remaining Estimates. On the last of the Irish votes, £786,303 for public education, there was the usual discussion, in which Mr. SEXTON reviewed the action of the Commissioners at large and Mr. Synan, Mr. Meldon, Mr. Marum, Colonel Colthurst, and others brought forward the grievances of the teachers in regard to pensions, houses, &c. Sir W. HART-DYKE, in the course of a general reply, announced a concession in regard to pensions which will permit teachers, male and female, to retire on full pension at the end of forty years' service. Admitting that he had not been able in his short term of office to make himself master of all the details of the educational question, he promised that if it fell to his lot to deal practically with it he would endeavour to do his best for the real wants of Ireland. Ultimately, an amendment moved by Mr. SEXTON on the item of books was negatived by 126 to 26, and the vote was agreed to. On the vote of £39,690 for South Africa and St. Helena, Colonel STANLEY explained that it was not in his power at the present stage of the Bechuanaland question to make any definite statement of policy. Sir C. Warren, he said, however, had discharged the duty confided to him with complete success, and the Government looked forward to a gradual reduction of the present military force and the discharge of its duties by a police. But the nature of the final arrangement must depend on the Colonial Legislature. Mr. E. ASHLEY regretted that no definite information could be given to the House: but acknowledged the impossibility of it, and expressed his own strong personal opinion that the Cape Colony was absolutely unfit to have the protectorate entrusted to it. Mr. RATHBONE, Mr. CROPPER, and Sir J. LUBBOCK made some remarks, and the vote was agreed to, as were also the Post Office vote and the Supplementary Estimate for General Gordon's Memorial, these concluding the Committee of Supply for the session.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Bishop of Truro took his seat in succession to the late Bishop of Salisbury. The Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill, of which Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL had charge, was read a second time without opposition; but the noble Lord admitted that the measure was one which ought to be examined by a Select Committee, and that as that could not be done this session no further progress can be made with it in the present Parliament. Lord HOBHOUSE, in a speech of considerable length, moved the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, the object of which measure was the conversion of all copyholds into freeholds. Lord BRAMWELL believed that if copyholds could be abolished by the wave of a magician's wand it would be a very good thing. At present a copyhold could be enfranchised if the Lords wished it, and it could be enfranchised if the tenants wished it; but in many cases neither party asked for the enfranchisement, because the game was not worth the candle. The object of the Bill being to compel two persons to do what neither of them wished to do, he hoped their Lordships would not read it a second time, because it could not possibly benefit the public if it benefited neither the lord nor the tenant. Lord STANHOPE moved as an amendment the rejection of the Bill, as it was too late to have it examined by a Select Committee this session. The LORD CHANCELLOR did not think that any principle was enunciated in the Bill. The noble and learned Lord who had charge of it did not seem to have satisfied himself as to whether it was compulsory or permissive. In these circumstances he thought that no object would be gained by reading it a second time at this period of the session. The motion for the second reading was supported by Lord SELBORNE and Lord GRANVILLE, and opposed by Lord CRANBROOK and Lord FEVERSHAM. On a division the Bill was rejected by 46 to 14.

The Pluralities Bill, the Poor Law Union Officers (Ireland) Bill, and the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill were read a second time.

The Earldom of Mar Restitution Bill passed through Committee, but not without an objection by Lord REDESDALE on the ground that the Bill was unconstitutional and without precedent. His arguments in support of the objection were replied to by Lord SELBORNE.

Their Lordships having gone into Committee on the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, Lord BALFOUR of BURLEIGH moved that the duration of the Bill be limited to two years in order that the next Parliament might be called on to permanently deal with the principle of the measure, which, in his opinion, had not been sufficiently discussed. Lord MILLTOWN hoped their Lordships would not consent to the amendment, which was quite unnecessary, inasmuch as the new Parliament could repeal the Act if it did not approve the removal of the disqualification. After a short discussion, in which Lord GRANVILLE and Lord SALISBURY opposed the amendment, it was withdrawn, and the Bill passed through Committee.

The other orders having been disposed of, their Lordships rose at ten minutes past eight o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In answer to Mr. LABOUCHERE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the arrangements for issuing the Egyptian loan were governed by international considerations, and he did not think that the saving by employing the Bank of England would have been £200,000. Rothschilds would have a commission of £500 per million, and one-third of the loan would be taken in Paris and one-third in Berlin. In answer to Mr. ARNOLD, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the object of Lord Iddesleigh's Commission is to inquire into the extent, nature, and probable causes of the depression of trade, and a memorandum on the subject would be laid before Parliament. Difficulties had arisen as to the composition of the Commission, but it was hoped they would soon disappear. In answer to a question from Sir H. TYLER, Lord R. CHURCHILL said that it was intended to extend the Quetta railway thirty miles in a north-west direction to Shebo, and a large amount of railway plant would be accumulated on the frontier, so that if commercial or political interests should appear to be favourable at any time the line could be continued without delay in the direction of Candahar. Mr. BUCHANAN asked whether information would be given to the House before this latter extension was begun; but Lord R. CHURCHILL said the line to Shebo would not be completed until the end of 1886, and what would happen in 1887 he could not say. The LORD MAYOR asked when the Indian Budget would be taken, to which Lord R. CHURCHILL replied that he should be glad if the right hon. baronet could induce the leader of the House to fix a day; but the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he could give no answer at present. In answer to Mr. PULESTON, Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT announced that extra pay would be given to the men employed on the torpedo boats in the Evolutionary Squadron. On the Report of Supply being brought up there was a short conversation on the Irish Education Vote, and Mr. Sexton, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Beresford renewed the appeal for a better treatment of the national teachers, a subject to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised to give his attention. The Vote for South Africa also gave rise to some conversation, in the course of which Sir G. CAMPBELL and Mr. RATHBONE repeated their objections to the extension of our responsibilities in South Africa, and Mr. COURTNEY maintained that it was impossible to draw a line where the advance of annexation could be stopped, and that this fact must in the end compel us to abandon this policy. The elections of 1880 had affirmed the doctrine that we ought not further to extend our responsibilities, and though public opinion had rather gone round since then, he contended that the leaders on both sides ought to make public opinion rather than bow to it. Mr. WODEHOUSE expressed his opinion that the Cape Colony was unfit to have the protectorate entrusted to it, and the LORD MAYOR took the same view and enforced our duty to humanity in this matter, while Mr. M'ARTHUR reviewed the policy of the late Government towards the Boers and the Zulus, which he contended was full of mistakes. Colonel STANLEY repeated that it was impossible for him to do more than make a negative statement. The Government claimed to have time to study the important problems connected with the question to enable them to act without fear or prejudice. On the Post Office Vote, Mr. SEXTON asked for an acceleration of the mail service in the western provinces of Ireland, and Mr. CAVENDISH BENTINCK called attention to the absence of lights on mail carts and vehicles used for the parcel post. Mr. WARTON and Mr. HUBBARD also made some remarks, and Lord J. MANNERS promised that the questions referred to should be considered. On the vote for a memorial to General Gordon, Mr. PLUNKET, in making his promised statement, paid an eloquent tribute to the services of General Gordon, and said it had been decided to erect a simple statue in preference to allegorical designs which had been suggested. After a short conversation, in the course of which Sir W. LAWSON and Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed it on the ground that General Gordon had disobeyed orders, the vote was agreed to. The Appropriation Bill was then brought in and read a first time amid cheers.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Sixpenny Telegram Bill, Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE suggested that if any charge were made for addresses it should be a fixed one, which should not exceed threepence, and that the same sum should be charged for the first five and for every subsequent five words in the body of the message. Mr. HUBBARD spoke in support of the Bill, and the House having gone into Committee, Lord J. MANNERS moved his amendment to Clause 2, providing for free addresses, and fixing the charge for the body of the message at sixpence for the first three words and a halfpenny for every additional word. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Fawcett in support of the principle of free addresses, and dwelt at some length upon the great inconvenience which would ensue from telegrams being insufficiently addressed, which he maintained would be the result if addresses were charged for. Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE pointed out that both schemes would produce identical financial results, but that while his plan would give twelve words in the body of the message that of the Postmaster-General would only give three words. He based his objection to free addresses chiefly upon the ground that the privilege was abused, and insisted that no real inconvenience would ensue from the adoption of his scheme. Mr. E. D. GRAY having argued that if the department were more carefully and economically administered more advantages might be given, which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied, Lord J. Manners's amendment was negatived by 108 to 62. The Bill then passed through Committee.

Sir R. CROSS then moved the Criminal Law Amendment Bill into Committee, in a short speech conveying the determination of the Government to pass the Bill, and expressing surprise at the opposition which was offered to it. Mr. HOPWOOD moved an amendment denying the necessity of further legislation without further inquiry, which he supported in a speech of considerable length, dwelling on the dangers of extortion, &c., and examining the provisions of foreign codes. Mr. WARTON supported the amendment, and Mr. C. BENTINCK, though desiring to see certain portions of the Bill passed, desired a full discussion of the clauses, and deprecated the agitation out of doors. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, alluding to the statement that this was legislation in a panic, pointed out that a Bill such as this had been passed several sessions by the House of Lords, and, after some remarks from Sir F. MILNER, the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee on the Bill.

## POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

It is stated that Sir Donald Stewart will resign his command in October next, and on his return home will take a seat on the Indian Council. He will be succeeded in the important post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India by Sir Frederick Roberts.

The Government have decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the education and the general condition of the blind. The Duke of Westminster will be president, and the commission will consist of the Bishop of London, Mr. Mundella, Dr. Campbell, of the Norwood School for the Blind, Dr. Armitage, and Dr. Tyndall Robertson, of Brighton. The idea originated with Mr. Fawcett. It was approved by the late Government, and the appointment of a Commission was projected by them. The work has been cordially taken up by their successors.

A draft report prepared by Sir Eardley Wilmot, Chairman of the Committee on Irish Industries, has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The Committee recently decided to submit the evidence taken and to recommend the resumption of the inquiry next session. The Chairman's report has not been adopted by the Committee, and is submitted for the information of the House, and not for its formal cognisance. Sir Eardley Wilmot fears that all the Irish industries, with the exception of the linen industry, are in a deplorable condition, and mentions some considerations bearing particularly on the state of the linen manufacture. His chief recommendations are that the railway communication in the country should be improved as much as possible for the purposes of commerce; that industrial education should enter into the course of instruction at the National schools; and that steps should be taken as early as possible for the establishment of a comprehensive system of arterial drainage, without which he holds that the proper cultivation of the soil in Ireland is utterly impracticable.

Speaking at a meeting of Conservatives at Rudyard, North Staffordshire, on Saturday, Mr. H. T. DAVENPORT, M.P., said that it was a favourite Radical statement that the land of the United Kingdom was in the hands of 30,000 persons; but a return, moved for by the Earl of Derby, showed that the number was 972,000, or thirty times more than the Radical estimate. Of the total 703,089 owned an acre or less, and the number of landowners in Staffordshire alone exceeded the Radical figure by some thousands. It would be seen, therefore, that any changes in the land laws would seriously affect the small owners, whose security depended upon firm and just laws, while the larger owners could take care of themselves.

Mr. J. K. CROSS, M.P. for Bolton, speaking at a meeting at West Houghton on Saturday, in support of the candidature of his brother, Mr. E. Cross, referring to the resignation of the late Government, said they could do nothing at that juncture, but their successors had accepted the Radical programme with regard to Ireland and the Whig programme with regard to foreign affairs, and those who when in power were ready to hide their heads in shame that they had not a rag to cover their nakedness were now ready to masquerade in the garments they had stolen from the Liberals, and to throw up their caps as if they were Constitutionalists still. Alluding to the fact that the late Government had kept the country from war with Russia, he said they must look to the loyalty and good feeling of the native tribes in India. Referring to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cross said that he had thrown in his lot with the people, declining such honour as might have closed his few remaining years with the dignity of a calm effacement.

Lord CHARLES BERESFORD addressed a meeting on Monday night at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, as a Conservative candidate for East Marylebone. Speaking of the Navy, he said that the question of the efficiency of the Navy ought not to be a party question. Both parties (he continued) have been to blame in this matter. We have not enough ships. Our fleet at present is barely sufficient to be able to defend itself and our great arsenals against an attack of any single European Power, but most notably the French. We have got muzzle-loading guns. We have an enormous percentage of non-combatants among our seamen. We have no stores of modern war material; our coaling stations are almost undefended, and we have positively done little or nothing for the defence of our great mercantile marine, which at present not only does the carrying power of the world, but in fact supplies this kingdom with bread and meat. We have statistics on paper occasionally brought before us as to the relative numbers of the French and the English fleets, but if I were commander-in-chief of the British Navy—you may take my opinion for what it is worth, I can but give it—and had to fight a naval battle for England, I would rather take a fleet composed of French vessels into action than their sister ships in the British navy, because the French ships are better all round than the English, and their heavy ships are almost equal in number to our English fleet, while their light ships and small craft are far superior to ours. That no naval officer can deny. In war the commerce and the food-carrying done for this country must be accomplished by fast-going ocean steamers. We shall not be able to spare men-of-war for convoy work. These ocean steamers, ought, therefore, to be armed with guns to defend themselves against the enemy's cruisers. It seems incredible, but it is true, that although we have many of these splendid ocean steamers, which by power, speed, and coal-carrying power would be well able to cope with an enemy's cruiser, still there are positively no guns of a modern class in the country to put on board of them. It is said, "Oh, British pluck will pull you through;" but British pluck in such a contest would go to the bottom. The few steamers we have taken up and armed have the old 64-pounder placed on board of them—a gun perfectly useless against those which a cruiser would have if belonging to France, Russia, Germany, Italy, or even Chili. The Navy must be made efficient without further delay at any cost; and to do this without making the tax come too heavy on the people I would propose raising a loan of twenty millions, which I believe is the lowest sum which would prevent grave disaster to this country should unfortunately war arise within the next two years.

Lord GREVILLE, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Maidstone on Tuesday evening, said he took a reference by the chairman to him as a "live Radical lord" as a compliment, for which he was much obliged. He was by accident of birth a lord, but he had by thought, reading, and mixing with his fellow men become what he was—an earnest Radical. They had only to look a few years back to see what the Liberal party had done for the country. Mr. Gladstone, the greatest man whom God had ever created, had initiated and carried out every reform he had promised. His last great act was the enfranchisement of 2,000,000 of his countrymen, but with this were coupled an Education Act and a Corrupt Practices Act—measures which the Tories would never have given. Now that the Tories had changed their coats, they would give what they were asked, and his advice was—ask and take it. When the day of polling came let them distinguish their friends from their foes, and vote for the Liberals. Adverting to the condition of Ireland in 1882, when sedition stalked abroad and crime and murder were rampant, he asked them to compare the state of the country now with that unhappy time, and reflect that it was due to the policy of Mr. Gladstone. After passing a high compliment to Lord Spencer for the pluck and courage he had displayed, he said he agreed with the policy of the Tories in taking away coercion, and he did so on the principle that, having once punished a child, it was unfair and unreasonable to continue that punishment. For once in their lives the Tories had done right, but it was not for the reason he had given. If all that the Irish wanted was greater control over their local affairs and a Minister for Ireland instead of a Lord-Lieutenant, their desires as a people were only reasonable and just.

Sir JOSEPH PEASE, M.P., speaking at a dinner of the Cleveland Agricultural Society at Middlesbrough on Thursday, said that he had been attacked for approving the appointment by the Government of a Royal Commission to inquire into the depression of trade. While he assumed the name of Freetrader he certainly believed such an inquiry likely to be benecial if in no other way than in showing the evils of over-production. For many years this evil had been very apparent in the case of coal, shipbuilding, and iron. Within the past seven years the make of iron had gone up 33 per cent. in the United Kingdom, in the case of coal from 107,000,000 to 160,000,000 tons per annum, and in the case of tonnage built from under 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. Such instances of over-production could not but tell upon trade, and were in opposition to the laws of supply and demand. He had confidence that a Royal Commission would bring out these facts. He did not for a moment think that any of his audience believed imposition of taxes on imports would benefit them, whether in the case of raw or manufactured goods, and he also believed that Lord Salisbury and Lord Iddesleigh likewise disapproved of the taxation of imports.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., who are on a visit to Wiltshire for the purpose of obtaining information as to the condition of the tenant farmers and labourers, were present at a meeting of agricultural labourers and farmers held at Market Lavington, near Devizes, on Thursday afternoon. Several labourers were amongst the speakers. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN addressed them, remarking that his visit to the district was a private one, but not the least interesting part of it was that meeting. He had lately made many political speeches, and had been a mark for criticism and some misrepresentation. He had been told that he should not discourse to his fellow subjects upon their rights, claims, or wants, but upon their duties. When, however, he saw labouring men, the fathers of families, struggling along on 9s. a week to keep body and soul together, he said that in his view the first duty of every man was to better himself. That power was now put into their hands. At last they had something like real representation, and if they did not get an improvement in their position it was their own fault. The remedy was in the direction of the land laws. Nothing could be worse than the present system, which benefited neither farmer nor labourer, while the landowners, judging by the loudness of their complaints, had not much to congratulate themselves upon. Let them make a change. They must abolish the absurd laws about primogeniture

and the settlement of estates, and make every tenant for life full and independent owner of his property. They wanted to multiply the number of small owners. In this direction only was it that they would find safety. To secure this a good and efficient system of local government was needed, with powers to enable it to make experiments, one of the greatest of which would be to obtain the land at a fair value, and let it out again to farmers and labourers in small allotments at a fair market value, and upon terms which would enable the tenant to become the owner in a small number of years. That was no new proposition, having been already tried in Ireland. But he believed the agricultural grievances were as great in England as Ireland. He thought that rich and poor alike ought to have facilities for obtaining the best education for the benefit, not of the individual merely, but of the community, and should be paid for by the community, while the time was coming when the relations between the Church and State would have to be revised. The answer to these questions depended upon the labourers. He was very sanguine as to the result of the next election; the labourers would not vote for the Conservatives, but for the Liberal party, from whom reforms proceeded, although it had so happened that for party purposes the Conservatives had sometimes carried them out. The working men of England had much to be proud of, not the least feature of which was the part they had taken in its past history; but at the same time it was natural for them to desire to improve their position.

A general meeting of the No. 2 "Town" District of the Borough of Kensington (South Division) Conservative Association was held on Wednesday night in the Mall Hall, Kensington, the chair being taken by Mr. William Goodale. The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the prompt response made by Sir Algernon Borthwick to their invitation, and having expressed the pleasure they felt in welcoming him, Sir ALGERNON BORTHWICK, who was very warmly received, said that during the four years he had been before the constituency of Chelsea he had never willingly broken an engagement nor lost an opportunity of expressing his views on public matters, in order that he might be ready to answer any questions with regard to his fitness for the honour of becoming their representative. He must at once confess that, although he was an ardent Tory, he was nevertheless a decided reformer. The party to which he belonged had unity for its distinguishing feature. It was united in its determination to do the best that could be done for the country, and its policy was one of consecutive improvement. Changes must take place, and a great party should recognise and foster wholesome measures of reform. In undertaking the arduous task of the government of the country at such a time, Lord Salisbury and his colleagues deserved, and, he felt sure, would be rewarded with, the gratitude of the nation. As soon as it was known they had accepted office, a feeling of relief throughout this country, as well as on the Continent, took the place of mistrust and doubt which existed under the Gladstone Administration. With regard to the system of improvement which the new Ministry immediately inaugurated, they had very little difficulty in making amelioration in the foreign policy, as the Radicals had no policy whatever. Abroad it soon became apparent that the Ministry now in power was composed of men of steadfast purpose, who would not pursue the shilly-shally ways of their predecessors, and thus run imminent risk of plunging great nations into war. It was to be regretted that a slight departure from that unity which had always characterised the Conservative party had just taken place in Liverpool, where the two Conservative members had intimated their refusal to support Lord Randolph Churchill, who was to have addressed a great meeting there that evening, and had, therefore, rendered it necessary that the journey should be abandoned. The cause of that withdrawal of support was with regard to the Government policy in connection with Ireland. The question of Criminal Law Amendment, lately mooted in an evening paper, was one which now engaged a great deal of public attention. Whilst thinking that the existing laws were to a great extent sufficient, he was of opinion that their remodelling was desirable. With regard to education, whilst condemning the gross extravagance of the School Board, he maintained that the children of the poor were entitled by birthright to the blessings of an Elementary education. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were absolutely essential to their becoming capable citizens. In conclusion, he deplored the parsimony shown by the late Government in respect to their management of the Navy, and warned all present that Great Britain, to preserve its ascendancy, should persevere in the endeavour to obtain for her Navy the highest state of efficiency. A vote of confidence in Sir Algernon Borthwick having been proposed by Mr. W. CARGILL and seconded by Admiral LUCAS, and unanimously carried, the proceedings terminated.

A breakfast, given by the South African Committee on Saturday, was attended by Mr. W. E. FORSTER. He said he thought the affairs of South Africa had never been in a more critical condition than they are now. The great question was, order having been restored in Bechuanaland by Sir C. Warren, what was going to be done with the country now? The Cape Government had been asked to add this district to their colony, but had refused, and he was not sorry to hear of that decision; for he doubted very much whether the Cape Government would have succeeded in preventing injustice as much as the direct Government of the Crown might do. "Lord Derby—with very good reason—felt that in consequence of the complications it was even more desirable than it had previously seemed to secure the trade route from the Cape up to the interior of Africa. And with a view of doing this an Order in Council was passed on the 27th of January of this year, which I imagine is the last accession to the Queen's dominions made by the late Government. And here, perhaps, I may be allowed to state that, although we had no reason to suppose that the late Government would be an annexing Government especially, Lord Derby has certainly annexed a greater number of thousands of square miles than perhaps any other Minister for a long time past. And it is an instructive fact, because it proves, much more than could be done by any possible amount of argument or number of speeches, that the progress of England cannot be checked because the responsibilities we incur must to some extent be fulfilled. The main point, indeed, which I wish to bring before you is this, that when responsibilities are incurred they must be fulfilled. The expensive expeditions which we have had to different parts of Africa have, I believe, been mainly caused by a want of appreciation of the meaning of the responsibilities that have been incurred. I believe that the public opinion of the Cape Colony is very different from what it was in former days; and with regard to justice to those who live within their borders, it is now as advanced as with us who live at home. But I think that the history of the last few years abundantly proves that it would be better that the relations with the tribes outside the colony should be conducted by the home Government, and by a Commissioner appointed by the Crown."

A meeting of Natalians was held in London on Tuesday to consider the South African question as it affects the colony of Natal. They unanimously decided to memorialise the Secretary for the Colonies in favour of the establishment of British authority in Zululand. An important letter from the great Zulu chiefs asking for the protection and help of the British Government and people, has, the *Daily News* says, recently been received by Miss Colenso in Natal, with a request that she would forward it to the proper quarter. Miss Colenso has sent the letter to Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Natal, and has explained to his Excellency that it is intended to be a petition to Her Majesty. The letter gives some details of the relations of the Zulus with the Boers, and declares that "the Zulus belong to the Queen."

Mr. Forster has addressed the following letter to the Liberal Association of Bradford:—"I beg to enclose copy of an address which I have issued to my constituents. As the Committee of the Liberal Electoral Association was the Committee for conducting the election of my colleague and myself, it appeared to me natural and fitting that my last meeting with the electors should, as in previous cases, have been called together under their superintendence. The resolution which has been forwarded to me, however, shows that this is not the opinion of the Executive Committee. This decision has obliged me to call the meeting myself. But I take this opportunity of saying that if either the members of the Association or the Executive Committee, or the members of the Committee of the central division, wish to see me, I will gladly meet them on Monday, August 3, at any hour which may suit them. I would propose to do so on Friday, the day before my meeting at St. George's Hall; but, though I hope that the Manchester Canal Committee will conclude its labours before that day, I cannot be sure that it will do so."

## MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained on Wednesday night by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House. The distinguished company numbered 350. In responding to the toast of the Army, General Lord WOLSELEY, while regretting that the army of the Soudan was not able to accomplish fully the mission for which it was despatched from this country, maintained that no army which ever left the shores of Great Britain on active service ever deserved better the thanks of their countrymen. The difficulties were exceedingly great, and they were cheerfully encountered and overcome; and the troops had been victorious in every engagement. He distinctly asserted that there was a progressive improvement in the Army. He rejoiced to command the colonial contingent, defended and even eulogised General M'Neill, paid a tribute to the gallantry of the naval brigade, and applauded the abolition of promotion by seniority. Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, in responding for the Navy, declared that the unanimous opinion of officers of the Royal Navy not only was that the present condition of things was most unsatisfactory, but that it really meant a far more dangerous state of things than was known in the country. The real weakness lay not so much in the inferiority of our ships and guns as in the manifold nature of the duties thrown upon the fleet. He thought a sum of £20,000,000 would make the dangerously weak points strong, and would protect and save the country £800,000,000. Never were the officers and men better than at this moment. The cry should be "Organise, organise!" The LORD MAYOR having eloquently proposed the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, Lord SALISBURY responded in a vigorous speech:—

My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and gentlemen, on the part of my colleagues and myself I thank you most heartily for the cordial reception which you have given to the toast so eloquently proposed, and I can assure our president of to-night that it is no slight addition to the honour which officially he is enabled to confer upon us that it proceeds from one who occupies in our own party so distinguished a place, and to whose assistance in many hard-fought battles we owe so much. The position of Her Majesty's Ministers undoubtedly differs at the present time from that which those who answer to this toast ordinarily occupy. We have had a peculiar and an arduous task to perform; we have had to carry on the government when by a singular conjuncture of constitutional circumstances there was a House of Commons adverse to us, and subject to no responsibility to the electors. No doubt these were difficult circumstances, and we hope that we are now approaching the end of the labour which that condition of things imposed upon us, and that we may regard the end as prosperous. I am bound to say, and it is only fair to say, that the assurances which we received at the beginning of our undertaking from the distinguished statesman who preceded us have been fairly and honourably carried out; and to that fair understanding between English parties of which the last twelve months have afforded more than one example we owe that prosperous termination of the labours we have undertaken, and we owe, I think, something more—the indication to all spectators at home and abroad that in the contest of English parties there is something higher than party spirit—that where the deepest interests of the country are engaged all Englishmen may be trusted to be one. The record of our session is not the record of any contentious victories, but it is not a record wholly unimportant. There are measures which I hope will take their place upon the Statute-book, and which will compare not unfavourably with any session that has gone before—a measure to meet evils which the House of Lords long ago recognised, but which have only recently been thrust before the public eye; a measure to give Scotland the self-government she has so long desired; and a measure to solve in the most effective manner that most obstinate of political problems, the condition of the land in Ireland; and last but not least, a measure for which I can claim, my Lord Mayor, your special sympathy, for you have given us no insignificant assistance with regard to it—on the contrary, your assistance has been the most important we have received—a measure for assuring, so far as can in the future, to the humbler classes in society a home where their health may be preserved and where their moral culture and virtues may flourish. These measures have been added by the labours of the present Parliament to the Statute-book, and will not, I think, present an insignificant record to the future. But of course we have not escaped criticism. It is not right we should do so. The venerable institution of the Opposition would have disappeared if we had done so; but criticism has been a little difficult, and has been driven to resources of extraordinary ingenuity. The criticism under which we have suffered is that we have not sufficiently opposed the principles of our opponents. There was some time ago a great railway king in America who had reason to think that he was not so popular with the public as he was powerful on his Board, and whenever he was at a loss for means of increasing his resources he was in the habit of giving out that he was going to resign. He then bought in his own stock, the announcement that he was going to resign bringing about a rise, by which he was enabled to reap a full harvest. The opponents of the present Government seem instinct with wisdom of the same kind. They know that the bitterest taunt they can address to any Government, at any rate to the present Government, is that our principles are approximate to their own. They find, or some of them find, that their own views are not as popular as they might be, and with an ingenuity belonging to the railway king to whom I have referred they address to us as the severest invective in their power the reproach that we have approximated too much to themselves. It is an ingenious plan for utilising the unpopularity of their own political sentiments, but it rests upon no foundation of fact. One eminent statesman accuses us of extraordinary opportunism. Another statesman, less delicate in his language, accuses us of an immoral conversion; but the whole of these accusations rest entirely upon ignorance and misconception of the duties which in respect of the words they utter lay upon those who are admitted to Her Majesty's councils. For instance we are charged very severely with having been converted in the matter of the conduct to be observed towards the Irish people and Irish legislation. The charge of conversion rests upon no solid ground. For many months past, ever since it had been determined that a large measure of enfranchisement—a very large measure—was to be given to the Irish people, and that vast numbers who had never exercised political power were to be admitted to it, I have been convinced that unless very grave political necessity required different conduct it would be impossible to reconcile that very large admission of new voters with the continuance of exceptional legislation. I have carefully avoided any words which could be constructed into any recommendation of such a course. But that is a small matter. The real fallacy of the imputations which in some quarters are addressed to us is due to the fact that men forget that the functions of the Government are quite distinct from the functions of the Opposition, and that it is the function of the Government to act and of the Opposition to criticise. If you wish to judge the Opposition you must judge it by the criticism that it uses, but if you wish to judge the Government you must judge it by the acts it performs. You must no more judge the Government without reference to its actions than you must judge the Opposition solely by its words. My belief is that if my noble friend Lord Carnarvon, instead of doing as he did and making a speech full of generous and conciliatory language, had made a speech full of bitter and harsh invectives against Irish members, no one would have taken the slightest notice of the fact that he did not propose to renew the Crimes Act. But he adopted a wiser course. He expressed sentiments which no one could express with so much justice as himself, and he appealed, as he had a right to appeal, to the result of the action which he had taken for judgment of his course. But if there are any who imagine that because his language, like his heart, is generous, that because he is free from the bias of extreme party spirit, that because he prefers conciliation to any other course of action, he did not take into account the high interests of justice, or that the political union of the empire will suffer in his hands, they very much mistake the character of the Earl of Carnarvon. I have known him for many years; I have known him since we were boys together, and intimately throughout political life; and there is nothing of which I am more fully convinced than this—that in the administration of his high office he will uphold the right, he will administer justice, he will repress crime, and he will maintain the highest interests of the Empire without regard to party or political considerations, and as if the words Orangeman and Nationalist, Whig and Tory had never been invented. It is not only with respect to Ireland that we have been reproached, as I think so wholly unjustifiably. We are reproached because in foreign affairs we do not adopt a policy at once adverse to that of our predecessors which we have criticised. My Lord Mayor, I accept this reproach, not as an attack, but as a eulogy. I believe there is nothing more necessary for the practice of English statesmen in our peculiar institutions, where from time to time men differing in views succeed each other in the conduct of public affairs, than that they should so far recognise the continuity of the policy they administer, that each should accept the pledges which their predecessors have given, and follow out the policy which their predecessors have inaugurated, even though it be not their own, and try to extract from it all the advantages to the country they can find in it, in order that foreign nations may not consider that we are so eaten up by party spirit that our policy can never be trusted to for stability, but that it will oscillate continually from side to side. That is the greatest danger to which our political system is exposed, and that is a danger which all Ministers who claim to be patriots before they are party men should devote all their energy to combat. Do not imagine it is done without sacrifice and renunciation on our part. It would be much pleasanter if we could take up the threads that were broken when Lord Beaconsfield fell, and follow out to its issues the policy that we accepted from his hands. If we could wipe out those five intervening years, if we could imagine that five years had passed during which what he had begun had been continued and the plant that he had sown had grown, how different in many quarters the world would be! How different would be the picture on which we should now look! Let us take only two instances. We should look in Afghanistan upon a scientific frontier, successfully guarded and defended, and now impregnable, and we should look with indifference on anything that might take place in that quarter of the globe beyond its limit, because we should know it was safe and impregnable. In Egypt, if matters could only have continued as he left them, we should see the country advancing by rapid strides in all the blessings that good government and civilisation could confer, finances well established and prosperous, the dominions of the Soudan still obedient to the Khedive, and increasing day by day in their value to the country that owned them, the Army obedient, the Khedive powerful, and all the international conditions intact, which we regret but we cannot restore. The loss of these things is due to the fact that the policy of England was not continued, that it was broken, and from that circumstance we must derive the lesson that, however little we may have been willing to choose the circumstances of the policy which we find before us, it is our highest duty not to break the continuity of the policy of England, but to extract from it for the benefit of the country all the advantages we can. My Lord Mayor, there is no doubt that the peculiar political circumstances impose a certain reserve upon the action of the present Government, but I do not think that condition is incongruous or repellent to the state of feeling that exists. It seems to me that the main desire is for an interval of peace and repose, an interval of construction instead of destruction, an interval of progress instead of disturbance. It seems to me that we may well devote ourselves to the promotion of such a condition of things as we would wish to see in the East and in Africa, that we may well devote ourselves to the restoration of that cordial feeling among the European Powers which is so essential to the prosperity of the world, that we may forget the struggle for power that has rent our own community, and rather seek those paths of legislation which shall give happiness to the poor and comfort to the miserable, and that in doing those things we shall not only be responding to the political conditions in which we find ourselves, but that we shall be acting in harmony with the spirit that now prevails among us. My Lord Mayor, I hope that such anticipations may be realised, and that when next it is the privilege of your successor to address a Conservative Prime Minister in this place, I hope that we may have made some progress to all those great objects—I hope that Russia and England and the allies that cluster around them may be lying side by side regarding each other in peace with mutual respect, that Egypt may be progressing in the path of human progress from which she has been so violently thrust aside, and that in England measures for the social advancement of our vast population may have taken the place of struggles for class power, and, above all, that the City of London may retain undiminished and unimpaired its ancient magnificence.

Lord CRANBROOK responded for the House of Lords. He said he looked with some apprehension on the politics of the future, when men who had held high office were yet to be found travelling through the country imputing to those who now held the same office the vilest and lowest motives in the actions they are carrying on. He defied them to point out in these calumnious charges one act of this Government which was unworthy of the honour of gentlemen or unworthy of the honour of a political party.

Sir M. HICKS-BEACH, who was received with cheers, in responding for the House of Commons, said:—Although on this account I feel indebted to the House of Commons, yet I will frankly admit that I cannot rise to the point of desiring its lengthened existence; I think the sooner it makes way for its successor the better. We shall soon, most of us at any rate, be engaged in an appeal to the people as important as any that has been known in this generation. I will assume, as I think I am entitled to assume, that the appeal will be a triumph for the Constitutional party. We have made an experiment, for good or for evil, of immense and far-reaching importance to our country, and it is a matter of no slight moment that the same qualities which have commanded the respect and confidence of our constituencies in the past should do so in the politics of the future.

The Earl of HARROWBY asked those present with the greatest possible cordiality and depth of feeling, to drink the health of their excellent, dignified, and gracious host the Lord Mayor of London, who responded to the toast.

## BANQUET TO EARL SPENCER.

At a complimentary banquet given yesterday week, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to Earl Spencer, by members of both Houses of Parliament, in recognition of his public services as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of HARTINGTON who presided, in proposing "The Health of Earl Spencer," said the object of the meeting was assuredly not to exculpate Lord Spencer from any of those charges and aspersions with which his character had been so recklessly assailed. No man stood less in need of such exculpation, whatever might be believed by a portion of the Irish people, misled by the most vehement, the most unscrupulous, and most violent Press of which they had recently had any experience. He believed that the character, motives, and actions of Lord Spencer stood day by day higher in the estimation of his countrymen, and that no action or demonstration on the part of his friends was necessary for his complete vindication. Neither was it their object to enter upon any vindication of any Irish policy with which the name of Lord Spencer might be supposed to be specially identified. The Irish policy the noble Lord had to administer had been the policy of the

Gladstone Government, and any responsibility for that policy rested upon Lord Spencer rather in his capacity as a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, than as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Spencer shared with the late Government the responsibility for the introduction of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, the unfortunate rejection of which aggravated, if it did not produce, many of the evils which subsequently occurred. Lord Spencer was responsible with the other members of the late Government for the Land Act, and its supplement, the Arrears Act—Acts without which the government of Ireland would have been impossible—Acts the justice and moderation of which were now admitted almost indiscriminately by politicians of both sides. Lord Spencer was responsible, with the rest of Mr. Gladstone's Government, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which had been rendered necessary by violent agitation, supported by outrage and crime. The Crimes Act, which was necessary when it was passed, had been spoken of as if it had been the creation of Lord Spencer, invented by him for the purposes of oppression, and in the exercise of the powers of which he had revelled and rejoiced. The preliminary inquiries which had led to the Crimes Act had taken place before Lord Spencer accepted the office of Lord Lieutenant, and the Act was passed in consequence of the partial failure of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. The Crimes Act had been passed through Parliament, if not unanimously, by enormous majorities of all parties except the extreme section of the Irish National party. In the opinion of the late Government Lord Spencer had discharged his duties as Lord Lieutenant at a time of crisis and great difficulty, with great justice and moderation, with firmness, and with courage; and he had borne with calmness and with dignity the obloquy and vituperation to which he had been exposed. They desired to prove to him that they appreciated the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and the services which he had rendered to his country as highly as the most brilliant Parliamentary triumph, or the most illustrious party services. Lord Spencer, in responding, said he had only done what everybody in the country would do if animated with a desire to discharge public duty and duty to the Sovereign and the nation. He obeyed the voice of his Sovereign at the instance of his political leader, when he undertook to occupy a post which, at the time, was one of difficulty. He had endeavoured to do what was right to promote the best interests of the Irish people placed under his care, and do his duty honestly, uprightly, and fearlessly in the face of the world. When he arrived for a second time in Ireland he knew that he had with him the sympathy of the world. The terrible tragedy which occurred on the 6th of May could never be forgotten. It was painful to him to allude to that crime, which deprived Ireland of a political friend and of an official, and an honourable Irishman, whose assistance he (Lord Spencer) had previously experienced. If he had the responsibility for all that happened in Ireland, there were others who had greater difficulties to contend with. Mr. Trevelyan accepted, at a moment's notice, the office rendered vacant by a terrible tragedy—the darkest hour in Ireland's history—and his difficulties in the House of Commons were none of the least he had to encounter. He could not praise Mr. Trevelyan too much for the assistance he rendered him in the conduct of public affairs. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, although not so long in office as Mr. Trevelyan, held it long enough to show how valuable his services were to the State, and he knew full well that no colleague could have been an abler or a wiser counsellor. From Sir Robert Hamilton, that Liberal, enlightened, able, and patriotic Under-Secretary, down to the constable who performed his duty so ably and well, the Irish Government could always rely upon their assistance. When he went to Ireland—it was after Earl Cowper and Mr. Forster had been engaged in a death-struggle with the Land League, which had become almost as powerful as the law of the land—he had found it still very powerful; they had just then liberated Mr. Parnell and the members imprisoned with him, and there was a large number of men still in prison, and the Fenian organisation, with something like 30,000 sworn members, assisted, as they were, by members in England and Scotland, and supported by a large amount of contributions from the United States. It was under these circumstances that Parliament passed the Crimes Act, because those who led the people of Ireland did nothing towards supporting the legal Government. But in Ulster the Government had also difficulties to contend with, caused by Mr. Parnell and his followers. He had also to undertake another very delicate function, and that was to exercise the prerogative of mercy. The late Home Secretary (Sir W. Harcourt) had assisted him by his advice in dealing with sentences—commutations of the death penalty, and sentences of a less grave kind. It was only on the gravest occasions that the Secretary of State interfered with the sentences of experienced judges. He had also received great assistance from Sir E. Sullivan and the late Lord Chancellor (Mr. Nish). He had commuted sentences for reasons which influenced him in believing that the extreme penalty of the law should not be carried out. He believed in his conscience that he had nothing to reproach himself with in any direction. To show the improvement in the state of Ireland he might state the saving on the constabulary alone was something like £252,000. Without peace and order no country could prosper, and no political reform could be carried out. So long as there was Parliamentary government in this country it would be impossible to have the representation of Ireland a sham. The Irish people must have full and ample representation, and that was given by the Parliamentary Reform Act. The Government had been subjected in Ireland to most ungenerous attacks, and some of its members had been charged with crimes which they could hardly name; but they had had indications from all parts and all parties in Ireland showing that their action in the past had been appreciated, and that gave them encouragement for the future. He trusted that would be also an encouragement to those who might have to battle with crime, and perhaps rebellion, in the in the future. In proposing the health of the chairman, Mr. Bright said he was not sure he had ever before performed such a duty, and said he should drink the toast in a beverage much more ancient than wine and much more wholesome. He was tolerant in matters of this kind as in most others, and, therefore, he did not ask everybody to follow his example, though he should, of course, think better of those who followed him than those who did not. The right hon gentleman continued:—"I have sat for two years or more in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet along with Lord Spencer, and I have observed carefully his proceedings while in Dublin and as Viceroy of Ireland. I have observed that he has had and has expressed, and honestly and truly expressed, a warm sympathy for the best interests of the people he was called upon to govern, and I have known him also exhibit and express grief at the events in that country which made it in the judgment of the Government necessary to strengthen the executive power and give a certain severity to the law. It may be questioned how much of the present improvements is due to the Land Act and how much is due to wise and firm administration. I believe something is due to both; but, whatever is due, Lord Spencer has had his share in the responsibility, and he must have his share in the credit and the glory. Who are his assailants? They are to be found in some conductors of the Irish press, and in some of those who profess to be representatives of Ireland, and who sit in that character in the House of Commons. These men are disloyal to the Crown, and they are hostile—directly hostile—to Great Britain. They have, so far as they could do it, obstructed all legislation which was intended to discover, or to prevent, or to punish crime. Throughout these years, ever since the late Government was formed, or nearly so, there has been nothing done in the direction of discovering crime or of convicting and punishing criminals which has not been directly and persistently obstructed by these men, who profess to be the friends of Ireland, and who have been the main and virulent assailants of Lord Spencer. They have insulted and denounced every man in Ireland concerned with just administration of the law. They have attacked the Viceroy in a manner that, hitherto, I think has been utterly unknown with regard to the great officers of the Crown in this kingdom. They have attacked the Judges, men against whom no charge whatsoever of any kind could by any possibility be authenticated. They have attacked the Law Officers of the Crown, and they have attacked indiscriminately every jury by which any guilty man has been convicted. They have exhibited a boundless sympathy for criminals and murderers. From their lips no one sentence of emphatic condemnation for them has passed. There has been no word of pity for their victims. When, however, the history of these times comes to be fairly written, the courage, the patience, and the success of Lord Spencer will not be forgotten. He will stand to those who come after us, as he now stands to-day, as one of the noblest and most honoured statesmen of our time."

## THE NEW DEPARTURE IN EGYPT.

Sir Samuel Baker, writing to the *Times* on the situation in Egypt and what he thinks ought to be done, says that nothing can successfully be achieved until confidence shall be established in the hearts of the Egyptians and among those Arab tribes which are in rebellion against the Government. Our reputation is stained; but there may be hope in a new departure under a vigorous Administration which will act upon a predetermined policy, carefully devised, and open to the understanding of the inhabitants of the Soudan.

"There must be a head. Let that head be Prince Hassan, brother of the Khedive, as Viceroy of the Soudan. There must be a great sheikh to govern the Arabs of the deserts. Let that sheikh be Hussein Khalifa Pasha, who has now arrived in Cairo from the Mahdi's camp. If Egypt is to remain a portion of the Ottoman Empire, it will be the duty of Turkey to assist in the re-establishment of control. In the reign of the late Khedive Ismail Egypt was regarded by Turkey as the goose that supplied the golden eggs whenever called upon, and much of the coin which his Highness was accused of wasting was expended in replying to those demands which could not be disregarded at Constantinople. I would recommend a preparation for an advance of 10,000 Turks from Souakim not later than the 20th of October, in two columns, one directed upon Kassala, the other upon Berber, while British and Egyptian black troops should occupy Dongola, *vid* the Nile. A proclamation should be issued by the Khedive offering an amnesty to those who should submit before a certain date, and informing the Arabs of his determination to punish with Turkish severity all those who should defy his authority. His Highness Prince Hassan and Sheikh Hussein Khalifa should accompany the troops from Souakim to Berber. The latter sheikh, in whom the Arabs place every confidence, would issue his separate proclamation, assuring them of justice, and freedom from all Egyptian tax-collectors, as every tribe would be exonerated from taxes beyond a tribute to be annually paid by their own sheikh. This simplicity of administration would be at once understood and appreciated by those rude but valiant Arabs whom we have bewildered by our vacillation, and encouraged to their destruction—to our humiliation.

"England must face the necessity. There are grave dangers menacing the Empire which require the concentration of our forces for a more important struggle. The alliance with Turkey will be the renewal of a former friendship alike beneficial to the Sultan and to ourselves. We are already committed by the Salisbury Convention. 'If Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any further attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia as fixed by the definitive treaty of peace, England engages to to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.' The contract must be fulfilled. It should also be extended unto Egypt, and England should by treaty become protector of that country in the same manner that she is bound to defend Asia Minor, 'by force of arms.' Such a treaty will necessitate a permanent occupation of Egypt by British troops. The worthless fellaheen who form the Khedive's army must be exchanged for Arnaouts and Turks, while the disbanded Egyptians return to the cultivation of their fields. Such a reform would be hailed as the greatest blessing by the agricultural fellah. In twelve months' time there would be peace in the Soudan, and the Souakim Railway might then extend to Berber.

## HOME RULE AT THE POOR LAW BOARDS.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"We seem likely to hear a good deal of loose talking during the next few months on the subject of Irish local government. Representative politicians on both sides have declared the question ripe for treatment. The Radicals already make it an important feature in their electoral programme, and many Conservatives are quite prepared to follow suit. Owners of property in Ireland of all shades of opinion look forward to the threatened changes with the gravest anxiety, and it must be owned that they have some reason for their fears. The evidence lately taken before the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill may perhaps assist impartial persons to judge of the reasonableness of the Irish landlord's apprehensions, and to determine for themselves how far local self-government "in a complete sense and upon a large scale" is likely to enrich or to pacify the sister kingdom. Here, at least, we have in many parts of the country an example of popular administration in full operation. It may or may not be a fair sample of the wider scheme, but the burden of proof would seem to lie on those who maintain that the elective County Boards of the future will not closely resemble the elective Poor Law Boards of to-day.

"It must be confessed that the evidence taken by the Committee does not present those bodies in a very favourable light. Seventeen witnesses in all were examined. Several of them were officials of the Irish Local Government Board, a department practically intrusted with the supreme control of poor law matters in that country, two were clerks of their respective Unions, four were elective guardians, and the rest were county magistrates. They included pronounced Liberals like Mr. Richard Bagwell, and acknowledged National Leaguers like Mr. Meehan and Mr. Fenelon.

"Much of the evidence is concerned with details which it is unnecessary to consider here; with the trial of election petitions, the representation of minors and lunatics, and the possibility of preserving the secrecy of the ballot under a system of cumulative voting. The really instructive part of the Blue-book, as bearing upon the question of self-government, is that which treats of the administration of Unions which, from one cause or another, have passed into National League hands. Perhaps the most startling statements on this subject are those of Colonel Spaight, an Inspector of the Local Government Board. He makes a detailed comparison of six Unions in the county of Kerry, three of which—Listowel, Tralee, and Killarney—are controlled by elective guardians; and three—Dingle, Cahirciveen, and Kenmare—by county magistrates, acting as guardians *ex officio*. In Listowel in 1879-80, a very bad year, 258 persons got out-door relief, at a cost of £65, or about 5s. a head. In 1883-4, a very good year, there were 2,187 out-door paupers; the cost had risen to £1,638, and the average to 15s. This was a well-managed union before the agitation. In Tralee in 1879, 87 persons were relieved at a cost of £30, while in 1884, 3,434 persons received no less than £2,534. In Killarney the numbers were 2,107, costing £1,752, in 1880, and 2,867, costing £3,617, in 1884. The returns for Dingle, Cahirciveen, and Kenmare were, in 1880, 2, 561, and 519 out-paupers, and the cost £9 2s., £717, and £890 respectively; while in 1884 they were 3, 1,070 (1883), and 513, costing £13 10s. 4d., £903, and £870. The condition of affairs in Kerry is not exceptional. Mr. Henry Smyth, a Roscommon farmer of thirty years' experience as a guardian, bears witness to the enormous growth of rates in his Union since the *ex officio* guardians have ceased to manage its affairs. Up to 1879 the gross rate never went beyond £5,000; in 1881-2 it rose to £6,377, and last year it reached £7,506, 'while the numbers relieved are about the same, and our contracts are very materially lower. The out-door relief has gradually increased from £500 to £900 and £1,000 yearly. This increase of out-door relief has arisen altogether in the year when the *ex officios* did not attend, and could not attend.' Mr. Ringwood, an elective guardian, and deputy vice-chairman of the Gorey Board, shows that a similar state of things exists in several Unions in Wexford, while Mr. Fox, a magistrate for the county of Longford, proves that out-door relief has more than doubled in his Union within ten years. In the Maryborough division of the Mountmellick Union in Queen's County, payments on this account rose from £282 in 1880, to £403 in 1884, and the rate, which was 2s. in the pound in the former year, had become 3s. 5d. in the latter. In 1880 the division was represented by 'two Loyalist guardians,' in 1882 by two publicans, presumably patriots.

"But maladministration and extravagance are by no means confined to a single branch of expenditure. In 1880 Colonel Spaight had Swineford Union, in the county Mayo, under his official charge. He found it in an almost bankrupt condition. It is one of the poorest Unions in Ireland, but the guardians had thought fit to borrow £27,747 under the Seeds Supply Act. This is Colonel Spaight's account of how the loan was expended:—'I ascertained that men who had been absent ten or twelve years in America were returned as recipients of seed, also men who had been dead for a great number of years, and women who never had had a bit of land in their lives. The seed used to be issued by verbal orders, so that there was no documentary evidence; but, on questioning the seed distributors, I ascertained that in one instance a guardian had ordered seed potatoes and oats for a woman who was living as a prostitute and had never had any land.' It has been recently urged as a reason for maintaining in England the disqualification for receipt of medical relief just abolished in Ireland, that the system works differently in the two kingdoms. It may indeed, be doubted whether a sewing-machine has ever been administered to a tailor 'suffering from debility,' under the provisions of the Medical Relief Acts. Yet that feat was, according to Mr. Hewson, successfully accomplished by his fellow guardians of Rathkeale, County Limerick. The sewing machine cost the rates £6. In another case money was given to a smith to roof a forge. Needless to say, 'it appeared all right in the book. The appearance on the books is so much a week given; but the relieving officer was authorised to give so many weeks *in globo*.'

"Sufficient instances have, perhaps, been quoted to show that the local self-government of the Nationalists has a tendency to extravagance. That, however, austere theorists may contend, is not wholly an evil. The occupiers will acquire self-reliance and a sense of responsibility when they have stewed long enough 'in their own grease.' It might be answered that they would first melt away in the process. But another, and a more fatal, obstacle to popular education through a course of costly blunders appears on the face of the evidence. The "grease" is in no case exclusively, or even mainly, their own. Five-eighths, on an average, of the entire poor rate of Ireland is paid by the landlords. They are liable by statute for half the rate on all holdings, and for the whole rate on holdings assessed at or under £4. The result of this last provision is, that in some of the very poorest and most 'congested' districts, the owners pay an unusually heavy proportion of the total sum raised.

"Very early in the war against landlordism, the Nationalists discovered that there were 'methods of increasing the expenses of the landlords.' So long ago as 1881 Mr. Sexton told a Land League meeting that 'he knew of one or two cases in which tenants had been turned out by the action of the Property Defence Association, and he knew that the local boards of guardians were about to act upon another of the practical and suggestive notes of the hon. member for Wexford (Mr. Healy), for they were about to make liberal grants out of the poor rates for the maintenance of those families; and half of those grants would fall upon the gentlemen who were maintaining this association. The other half would not fall upon the ratepayers to the fullest extent, because arrangements would be made by which the ratepayers would be protected from the full portion of their own moiety of the poor rates.' The evidence abounds with instances where this 'practical and suggestive' idea has been successfully applied. That of Tulla Union, in the county of Clare, is perhaps the most wonderful. It is thus described by the Poor-Law Inspector of the district, Mr. Richard Bourke. In February, 1883, Major Malony, a resident landlord who owns the greater part of the electoral division of Kiltannon, evicted a large number of tenants. The Guardians gave these tenants relief at the rate of £1 and 25s. a week, and continued it beyond the time limited by law. Their destitution was 'not proved,' and as they appear to have been put back into their holdings upon payment of the full rent, it is not uncharitable to assume that they were not without resources. The 'great proportion' of the charge fell upon Major Malony. He did not approve of this specimen of self government. An objection was taken before the auditor. The auditor called for the books to ascertain who had authorised the relief. The books were produced, but with 'all the leaves having reference to that subject cut out.' Mr. Bourke was sent down to inquire into the facts, and he came to the conclusion that the leaves had been cut out by one of the guardians. Ultimately, the surcharge was paid by 'some private arrangement' among the guardians themselves. This is of course an exceptional case, but witness after witness bears testimony to similar abuses. Thus, Colonel Spaight tells us that in Listowel, where, as we have seen, great extravagance prevails, he 'heard that the chairman, who is an elected guardian, said that the landlords were paying 14s. out of every pound of rates paid.' Mr. Fox states that within the last few months he heard in the board-room 'a charge consented to when it was supposed to come off the rate, and dissented from when it was pointed out that it would come off the county cess, and the reason given was, because the landlord would not have to pay one-half of it.' At Mohill, in county Leitrim, the guardians ordered £1 a week out-door relief to the wife of a 'suspect.' Lord Granard had the case inquired into by the Local Government Board. The Inspector found that this woman had two farms, and was very well off indeed.' The application was made without her knowledge or that of her husband, by a letter written by one of the guardians, and bearing a forged signature. In the Drumdaff division of the Roscommon Union, the families of 'suspects' received £1 a week, although they had 'cows, sheep, cattle, and land which was of value under the Land Act.' The usual relief given to destitute persons in this Union is from 1s. 6d. to 3s. weekly. At Rathkeale, in the county Limerick, a like allowance of £1 was made to an evicted tenant who 'had cattle and other means of living.' The usual relief is from 5s. to 6s. A pound a week seems to have been the regular allowance to evicted tenants and the families of 'suspects' throughout the country, under Land League rule. That sum was apparently fixed upon, because it was the amount paid by the League itself to such persons, 'and in order to save the Land League funds the money was got from the board of guardians, if practicable, in order to make the landlords, as they said, pay, forgetting that the unfortunate tenants equally paid.' So says Mr. Smyth, of Roscommon, and his evidence is confirmed by Mr. Hewson, of Limerick. The elective guardians act upon the orders of the central League in Dublin. 'The whole thing is moved by one machine; the one object is to throw all the power, taxing power and everything, into the hands of the Land League.'

"The Select Committee are of opinion, upon the evidence before them, that it is inexpedient to diminish the representation of property on the Irish boards of guardians. The extracts given above may, perhaps, be held to justify their decision. But whatever may be the fate of the Bill now before Parliament, the labours of their Lordships will not be thrown away. A mass of evidence has been collected on an important branch of administration where the people of Ireland do enjoy local self-government in many places. It should be read, marked, and inwardly digested by all who would deal with that arduous subject. Perhaps it may give some of them a faint idea of the legalised spoliation and oppression which would follow the abolition of those 'alien boards of foreign officials' that stand between the hungry Land League and its prey."

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# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 1.

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The speech that was delivered by Lord SALISBURY on Wednesday at the Mansion House has been received by the Conservative classes with profound disappointment. It must be assumed that the PRIME MINISTER fails to appreciate the state of opinion in the rank and file of the Conservative party at the present time, and is unaware of the strength of the feelings of disgust and dissatisfaction that have been excited by the conduct of the Ministry on domestic questions. The fashion in which the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill has been taken up and dealt with by Ministers, and, above all, the policy that has been deliberately adopted on Irish affairs, threatens a mutiny that will leave the leaders with few followers in the country except the believers in Tory Democracy—the few who exist—and Mr. PARNELL'S contingent. At such a crisis it was hoped that Lord SALISBURY would take the opportunity of the Mansion House dinner to give some satisfactory assurances to his supporters, and it is with deep regret that it is perceived that none are forthcoming. Lord SALISBURY alludes to the Radical criticism that the Ministry has been exposed to, but he conveniently ignores the damaging and unanswerable criticisms that proceed from his own followers. The little that Lord SALISBURY finds to say on the Irish policy of his Ministry is utterly inadequate. Possibly no "immoral "conversion" has taken place, but we have the grosser scandal of immoral action without even the redeeming excuse of a belief in its justice. There was notoriously no "conversion" as to the principle of Mr. JESSE COLLINGS'S Bill, but we are not aware that the immorality of its adoption by the Government was any the less on that account. There is absolutely nothing to be said in justification of the course that has been pursued by Ministers in the Lower House in regard to the attack made by Mr. PARNELL'S party upon the administration of justice in Ireland. The strange distinction that Lord SALISBURY appears to desire to draw between the criticisms of an Opposition and the acts of a Ministry must excite surprise. The Conservative party at least expects that the acts of their leaders whilst in office shall be in harmony with their criticisms whilst in Opposition.

It is to be regretted that the dinner given to Lord SPENCER in recognition of his admirable discharge of the duties of Viceroy of Ireland was converted into a party demonstration. Numbers of representative Conservatives would have seized with eagerness the opportunity of testifying their respect and admiration for the courage and devotion with which Lord SPENCER restored the authority of law in Ireland, and of indicating that if he has incurred the coarse obloquy and the virulent abuse of Irish sedition, he has won for himself the warm esteem of all loyal and law-abiding men. But the Radical leaders were anxious apparently for an opportunity not only of displaying their appreciation of Lord SPENCER'S administration, with regard to which the English people are practically unanimous, but of vindicating and praising the Irish policy of the Cabinet of which Lord SPENCER was a member, and this, of course, is only possible to Radical politicians. Nothing is more clear than that the condition to which Ireland was reduced when Lord SPENCER became Viceroy resulted from the legislation with respect to the Irish Church and the Irish land for which Mr. GLADSTONE is responsible; and from the immunity which the criminal enterprises of the Land League enjoyed for as long as it suited the convenience of the Radical Government. The gratitude which is felt to Lord SPENCER for his personal exertions in the suppression of disorder and lawlessness does not alter the estimate of the iniquity of the previous policy, which absolutely encouraged the anarchy which had finally to be firmly stamped out. It was natural that Lord HARTINGTON should have commented with some indignation on the failure of the present Ministry, or at least of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, to vindicate Lord SPENCER'S administration of the law against the attacks of Mr. PARNELL and his followers. But it is a matter of notoriety that the attitude of these Ministers is by none more violently condemned than by Conservatives themselves. Lord HARTINGTON may rest assured of one thing—that if Tory leaders become the puppets of Mr. PARNELL they will be promptly deposed and drummed out of the Tory party.

Mr. BRIGHT took the opportunity of the dinner to Lord SPENCER to speak out in a pleasantly frank fashion with regard to the leaders of Irish sedition. He said, speaking of the men who denounced Lord SPENCER, that "they were disloyal to the Crown and "directly hostile to Great Britain. They "obstructed all legislation which was intended "to discover or to prevent or to punish "crime. They had insulted and denounced "every man in Ireland concerned with the "just administration of the law. They had "attacked the VICEROY in a manner hitherto "unknown. They had attacked the Judges. "They had displayed a boundless sym-"pathy for criminals and murderers. But "from their lips not one sentence of emphatic "condemnation of the murderers had passed, "and not a word of pity for the vic-"tims." This is a plain statement of the plain facts which are certainly recalled opportunely enough at the present time. But it may be asked why Mr. BRIGHT did not speak in a similar spirit when there was even more need for plain-speaking, but when people were told that "force was no "remedy." It is unfortunate that the full-flavoured denunciations of the leaders of Irish lawlessness and sedition should be reserved for the period when they have shown themselves not only hostile to Great Britain, but ungrateful to the Radical party, which has done so much to advance their cause in the past. Mr. BRIGHT'S remarks were speedily brought before the House of Commons as a breach of privilege by Mr. CALLAN. Mr. BRIGHT, however, had nothing to explain and nothing to retract, and was vigorously supported by Lord HARTINGTON, and had besides the absolute sympathy of the vast majority on the Conservative benches, who certainly, on this occasion, found in Mr. BRIGHT and Lord HARTINGTON far better exponents of their opinions than in Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The great work that Sir CHARLES WARREN is peacefully accomplishing in South Africa is scarcely attracting the degree of public attention that it deserves. The task that was committed to him has been achieved with so much care and success that men are apt to forget the difficulties that have been encountered and overcome. Order has been restored, and without the shedding of blood the supremacy of the freebooters has been utterly broken down. Bechuanaland has been annexed to the British Empire, and the question that now remains to be decided is whether it shall be directly ruled by the Imperial Government or be brought under the control of the Cape Colony. There ought to be no hesitation as to the answer to be given. In the interests of Great Britain, and in the interests of the native population, any similar devolution of power to colonial politicians is alike to be deprecated. In the meantime, there is a movement amongst the Zulus asking that Zululand may be placed under British protection. It is clear that this demand will have to be conceded. After the ruin that British policy has brought upon Zululand, it is a simple duty to adopt the one course that will save the Zulus from the fresh disasters with which they are threatened. The announcement of the bankruptcy of the Transvaal Republic will not occasion surprise. But the spirit of the Dutch Boers will be but little affected by the difficulties of their Government.

## THE STATE OF PARTIES.

Englishmen who are jealous of the credit of their Parliamentary institutions will cordially agree with Lord SALISBURY in welcoming the approach of the end of the Session. In neither House have the Parliamentary proceedings of the past week reflected much credit on any political party. There has been another Irish debate in the House of Commons, the occasion of which was the vituperative language recently used at the SPENCER banquet by Mr. BRIGHT of the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, whom he stigmatised as rebels and traitors. However grateful we may feel to the senior member for Birmingham for having condescended for once to tell the plain truth about the Parnellite faction, we may be permitted to wonder what is the reason for this sudden outburst of plain-spokenness. Hitherto the vials of Quaker wrath have been reserved for the devoted heads of the wicked Tories. Many men, like good wine, grow milder with age: not so Mr. BRIGHT, whose speech has, if possible, become more rasping and whose invective has acquired fresh bitterness with advancing years, until at last it has come to be generally understood that the regular penalty incurred by any unfortunate individual who may presume to differ from Mr. BRIGHT is to be gibbeted before the world as either a liar, or a cheat, or a fool. Yet even in Mr. BRIGHT'S breast there existed, it was believed, a certain tender spot. One political group there was which he was accustomed to treat with a studied courtesy and even with an exaggerated deference which were in striking contrast with the unsparing severity meted out to others. When men spoke evil of the Parnellites, accusing them of being partakers in sedition, and of being in something more than sympathy with the promoters of outrage and even of murder, it was Mr. BRIGHT who counselled moderation, who preached the doctrine that Force is no remedy, who advocated the adoption of conciliatory measures. But all this is reversed. The former objects of all this solicitude are now singled out as the special victims of Mr. BRIGHT'S concentrated fury. Nor does Mr. BRIGHT stand alone in this thorough revolution in his views. The entire Radical party—the acute politicians who contrived the Land Act and the Arrears Act, the astute wirepullers who negotiated the Kilmainham Treaty, the long-headed schemers who insisted on the wholesale enfranchisement of the very classes known to form a principal hotbed of sedition—all these *quondam* allies of Mr. PARNELL have suddenly developed a pious horror of his friendship, and have solemnly renounced both him and all his works. The spectacle is an eminently instructive one, because its significance is obvious on the surface. The cause of all this raging among Radicals is that they have been duped by their Irish allies; that where they thought to have bought Irish gratitude, they find they have purchased only contempt; and, in short, that while they calculated on an Irish alliance which should help them to win an easy and overwhelming victory at the next General Election, they now perceive the unreality of the fair castle they had built in the air, and the imminent prospect of their being overtaken by a crushing disaster at the polls. The spectacle is, as we have said, instructive, because it exhibits the inevitable outcome of truckling to Irish sedition—a lesson still much needed just now in certain quarters. The speeches of Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL during Tuesday's debate have simply scandalised and disgusted all true Conservatives. Both Ministers studiously refrained from pronouncing any censure on the Irish party. We have thought it our duty more than once to speak out plainly on the Irish policy of the Government, and we heartily applaud the action of Lord CLAUD HAMILTON and Mr. WHITLEY in declining to appear on a public platform with Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, as a protest against Ministerial tergiversation. Meanwhile, Mr. BRIGHT'S denunciation of the Parnellites was perfectly just in itself, though it does not lie in the mouths of either Mr. BRIGHT or his friends to condemn the creation of their own hands. It does not follow that because the Tory party applaud the administration of Lord SPENCER, so far as it has sternly secured the maintenance of law and order, they therefore approve the Radical policy in Ireland. We can only view with the strongest reprobation a course of action that has reduced Ireland to chaos and made Mr. PARNELL the power that he is. The public will recognise with satisfaction the tone of Lord SALISBURY'S assurances at the Mansion House with respect to Lord CARNARVON'S Irish policy. Nobody doubts Lord CARNARVON'S determination to maintain order; but, on the one hand, it remains to be seen whether this can be effected by means of the ordinary law, and on the other, no little distrust has been engendered throughout the country by certain unmistakable signs that, at all events, a section of the Tory Ministry is willing, for party purposes, to intrigue with the forces of Irish treason.

The circumstances under which the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill has been brought forward in the House of Lords go far to prove that it is not in the Lower House alone that there is to be found a willingness to sacrifice national interests to party advantage. The amusing but not very reputable or dignified squabble between a Conservative and a Radical Peer on the question which of the two could claim the privilege of proposing a measure which both probably disliked, but which each for party purposes desired to get the credit of, revealed the extent to which political demoralisation has extended even to the exalted region of the House of Lords. Nothing could have been more convincing than the arguments which the PRIME MINISTER urged against the whole tendency of a measure which (except one provision—in logical harmony, however, with the principle of the Bill) was the handiwork of his own colleagues. Lord SALISBURY admitted that it is as impossible to maintain a distinction between medical drugs and medical comforts, as it is between medical relief and ordinary outdoor relief. No one has more clearly pointed out the inevitable tendency of this mischievous measure to remove altogether the electoral disability hitherto justly attached to pauperism. But Lord SALISBURY did more. He showed that Boards of Guardians will become political bodies, and hence the inevitable danger that the voters who depend upon the Guardians for their bare subsistence will be subject to corrupt influences. As Lord SALISBURY further remarked, the Bill is larger than it looks. It has been held in many quarters that in its effects the measure will be found comparatively unimportant. That is certainly not the PRIME MINISTER'S opinion, for he declares that the matters with which it deals are much more important than appears on the surface. These, as we believe, are sound views; and there is nothing surprising in the fact that so clear-headed a statesman as Lord SALISBURY should hold them. What is surprising is the fact that a Bill which, even before the addition to it of the COLLINGS clause, was open to these obvious and fatal objections, should have been introduced under the auspices of a Ministry of which Lord SALISBURY is himself the head. And the explanation of *that* phenomenon is one which seems as little creditable to the political consistency of a great party as is the very questionable Irish policy already alluded to.

It is a relief to turn from these not very pleasant features of the political situation at home to the already improved condition of our affairs abroad. The PRIME MINISTER is to be congratulated on having, as we gather from his speech at the Mansion House on Wednesday, returned to the good old tradition that British statesmen "should so far recognise the continuity of the policy they have to administer, "that they should accept the pledges their "predecessors have given, and carry out the "policy which their predecessors have inaugu-"rated, even though it be not their own; "trying to extract from it all the advan-"tage to the country that they can." This is indeed sound and wholesome doctrine. What is most of all to be avoided in our foreign policy is, as Lord SALISBURY says, that other nations should be unable to trust our stability. In order to combat this danger, it is necessary to make some sacrifice. Lord SALISBURY significantly remarks that "it would be much pleasanter if we could take "up the threads which were broken when Lord "BEACONSFIELD fell. But we cannot now "wipe out those five intervening years." If Lord BEACONSFIELD'S policy had been carried out during the last five years, we should now look in Afghanistan upon an impregnable scientific frontier, and in Egypt upon a country advancing in good government, civilisation, and financial prosperity. That is what might have been. But our task now is to deal with the situation that actually exists, of which the Tory Ministry has to make the best it can. Already we have one tangible result of our improved relations with Europe in the issuing of the new Egyptian Loan. The arrangement under which it is issued is, no doubt, far from being a satisfactory one. There is no need to repeat now the obvious objections from a British point of view to a Loan guaranteed by all the Powers instead of by England alone. But the financial position of Egypt had reached a pass at which it was absolutely indispensable that a Loan should be raised somehow. That we should be under the disagreeable necessity of assenting to an international guarantee is one of the many evils which we inherit from the *régime* of Radical mismanagement. To place our foreign relations upon a better footing will be—must be—a slow and gradual process; but there is good ground for hoping that it will be real and solid. Lord SALISBURY'S diplomacy has at least succeeded in rescuing the question of Egyptian finance from a position of absolute deadlock, and we are justified in hailing this result as of good augury for the future of our foreign policy.

## THE TEMPEST IN A GALLIPOT.

Lord GRANVILLE'S attempt to assume charge of Mr. JESSE COLLINGS'S Medical Disqualification Relief Bill succeeded only in showing that the measure is a party bid or bribe for the lowest class of the newly enfranchised electorate. The disqualification itself was originally imposed by the Whigs and Radicals in the famous Reform Bill of 1832. It was part and parcel of the "Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the "Bill," for which Whig noblemen refused payment of the King's taxes, and Radical Birmingham threatened to march upon London.. It was this Act that disfranchised the scot-and-lot boroughs, with all the poor voters throughout the kingdom, in favour of the ten-pound householders—a disfranchisement maintained by the great Liberal party till Mr. DISRAELI broke up the monopoly by restoring and extending the household vote in boroughs, and so ensuring the more extended franchise now accorded throughout the country. The measure which Mr. GLADSTONE eagerly took up as an attack on the House of Lords has been rescued from his partisan manipulation by the present PREMIER, and by the confession of Sir CHARLES DILKE himself Lord SALISBURY has given it a breadth and uniformity which the Liberals would never have attempted. In this second triumph of Tory patriotism over Liberal party politics, something had to be done to persuade the new voters that "CODLIN is "the friend, and not SHORT." It was impossible to deny that the Tories "dished the "Whigs" in the first enlargement of the franchise of which the present extension is the necessary sequel; impossible, also, to find a single point on which the Tories have not surpassed the Radicals in the liberality of the consummation itself. Discredited by the disastrous failure of all their foreign policy, and driven from office by hopeless internal division on Irish affairs, how were the stumporators of the fallen Cabinet to pose at the General Election unless something could be charged on the wicked Tories, fast recovering the Imperial prestige abroad, and even daring to consider the depressed condition of all kinds of industry at home? O for an "umbrella," as Lord ROSEBERY phrases it, under which Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may again walk arm-in-arm, and shelter their cowering colleagues from the pitiless storm! No matter whether of silk or gingham: Mrs. GAMP'S will do, if it can only be got to spread and hold up till the elections are over.

So Mrs. GAMP'S it is—an ancient and very nurselike article. What a pity it was not sooner thought of! The Franchise Bill, introduced and passed by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government, with the assent of the Tory Opposition, continued the disqualification imposed by the Liberal Reform Act on persons receiving relief from the Poor-rates. An exception was made by the Education Act in favour of persons unable to pay the school fees, then first made compulsory. Mr. HORACE DAVEY desired to extend a similar immunity to voters receiving medical relief from the Poor-rate, but his amendment to that effect was rejected by Sir CHARLES DILKE and the House, the Liberal Government voting against it. As the Act imposed no new obligation, and there is no difference in principle between medical relief and any other, this decision was rational and consistent. At a later stage, and in a smaller House, Mr. JESSE COLLINGS managed to defeat the Government, and reversed the vote. In the House of Lords, Lord SALISBURY, honourably carrying out his agreement with Mr. GLADSTONE, restored the Bill to its original condition; and the House of Commons, on the motion of the then Attorney-General, Sir HENRY JAMES, agreed to the amendment. Then Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who had lain by while the Cabinet of which he was a member proposed and passed the disqualification, raised a cry that the Lords had disfranchised thousands of the electors for the misfortune of being sick! Mr. COLLINGS, encouraged by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, brought in a Bill to repeal the disqualification. The late HOME SECRETARY justified his tergiversation by pretending he did not know the extent of the disqualification for which he had twice voted; thereby confessing with him it was a matter of party politics instead of principle. The Government, knowing this pretence as to the extent to be a fiction, and the charge on the Lords a baseless calumny, took the wind out of the Radical sails and ate their own principles by conceding the question, and themselves bringing in a Bill in Mr. COLLINGS'S own words; only giving them a wider and more permanent effect. Once more defeated by Ministerial manœuvring, Mr. COLLINGS was set up to demand the inclusion of "comforts" —food and stimulants—under the head of medical relief. This the Government declined, on the ground, as Lord SALISBURY has pointed out, that the measure is now sliding on a slope beyond what anyone has yet avowed. If it is difficult to draw the line between stimulants in the form of ammonia and stimulants in the form of brandy and wine, it is quite as hard to draw the line between beef-tea for the sick and beef to avert sickness. In short, the whole question of outdoor relief, which the Liberals used to denounce in the interests of the ratepayers, is now raised in the shape of a bribe to indigent electors; while the Tories have tried to reap a party benefit at the expense of principle and property.

So the Government assume a neutral attitude. They neither support the Bill, nor do they oppose it. The moribund House of Commons having chosen to pass it, with a view to their seats, Lord SALISBURY humorously accepts it as a measure relating to "corrupt practices" on which the Lords are wont to let the Commons have their way! So the Bill is to pass: even the Tories cannot be goaded into stopping it. But if nothing can be said against SHORT, a push must still be made for CODLIN. Lord GRANVILLE wants to take charge of the Bill, which both in the Cabinet and in the House of Lords he has hitherto opposed, and actually loses his temper —a most unusual event—because he is forestalled by a nobleman who claims to have been always in favour of it! The object, of course, is transparent. All this Tempest in a Gallipot is got up to persuade the ignorant voters that the Liberals are ready to give anything they want in return for their votes, and that the Tories are jealously guarding the public purse against popular demands. It is, after all, only a matter of electioneering politics. Liberals used to figure as the friends of the ratepayers. Now political economy may go to—Egypt. The enlarged constituency wants free schools, and recreation, and medical comforts; let the ratepayers see to the cost. Liberals must be liberal, especially with other people's money. And the Tory Democrats are trying to outbid them at the game.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

There is something very like a practical unanimity among Englishmen as to the responsibilities of this country towards South Africa. Nobody now whose opinion is worth having really believes that the policy which surrendered everything to the Boers was the right one to pursue—least of all the politicians who made the surrender. As in so many other matters, the late Radical Government was compelled to retrace its first steps and to acknowledge by its acts, if not by its words, its adhesion to an Imperial policy. Lord DERBY, as Mr. FORSTER reminded him the other day, has annexed a greater number of thousands of square miles than perhaps any other Minister for a long time past. That is a fact which, as Mr. FORSTER says, proves that the progress of England cannot be checked. We have incurred vast responsibilities, and they must certainly be fulfilled. That is the answer to objections about aggrandisement and suggestions that we should leave matters in South Africa alone. The policy of letting-alone has been tried, and it has not only broken down, but has been found ruinously expensive as well. It is the cheaper as well as the more successful method of carrying on our Imperial affairs to recognise at once, and to act upon, our plain responsibilities. The late Government tardily acknowledged their duty in South Africa, and Sir CHARLES WARREN'S success has entirely justified his mission. He has restored peace and order, he has asserted the rights of the natives, and done much to defend them against unjust aggression. His task was rendered all the more difficult by the distrust which the past vacillation of the British Government had engendered among the natives; but it is gratifying to know that the most powerful native chiefs have expressed their willingness that British settlers should proceed to Bechuanaland. It is to be hoped that this is an opening of which Scotch and Irish peasantry will not be slow to take advantage.

Mr. FORSTER rightly lays stress upon the critical nature of the present situation of the South African question. The issue now to be determined is, what is to be done in the future with Bechuanaland and the other territory recently annexed by this country? Having taken the steps we have, we are bound, as Mr. FORSTER reminds us, to be fully prepared to take the consequences. The letting-alone policy being now out of the question, the real point to be considered is whether the British Protectorate over these countries is to be exercised directly by the Home Government, or mediately through the Government of the Cape Colony. At first sight it might appear most natural that the latter should be the course adopted. It is the colonists at the Cape who are primarily interested in the condition of the countries in their own neighbourhood. But, on the other hand, it appears certain that the Cape Colony is neither able nor willing to undertake the task. Their unwillingness has, in fact, received formal expression. A protectorate over the native tribes must, in the ordinary course of things, bring the protecting Power into not always cordial relations with the neighbouring Dutch-speaking States; and, considering the very large infusion of the Dutch element in the population of the Cape Colony, it is advisable to avoid what might be a cause of internal discord. The Cape Colony itself has not enjoyed self-government for very long, and it is scarcely ready as yet to undertake the heavy responsibility of governing these large territories in its vicinity.

Hence we arrive with Mr. FORSTER at the conclusion, that it is not only better for the natives but cheaper for ourselves that both Bechuanaland and Zululand should be placed under the rule of High Commissioners appointed by the Crown. The thoroughly effective manner in which Sir CHARLES WARREN has just reduced Bechuanaland has proved to the satisfaction even of the Dutch settlers themselves the advantages of a just and strong rule which secures that order and respect for law without which prosperity is impossible. So it should be in Zululand. We destroyed the power of the Zulus, we divided their country into petty kingdoms, we sent them back CETEWAYO. Thus were brought about anarchy, bloodshed, and scarcity of subsistence. As Mr. FORSTER says, it is impossible for us to recognise what he calls the "filibustering Zulu Republic." Zululand must be taken under British protection. We owe no less than that both to the claims of the Zulus and to our own credit. The new COLONIAL SECRETARY has asked for time for the Government to consider the South African problem, and to obtain the best information they can. That is a reasonable request; and the Government may rely on the support of the country in their endeavour to uphold justice and humanity, as well as to secure the important interests of the Empire, in South Africa.

## A PROTEST AND A WARNING.

Sir RICHARD CROSS'S preposterous and unwarrantable imputation upon the motives of those of his fellow-members of the House of Commons who disapprove of certain provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill is eminently typical of the spirit in which this grave matter is just now being discussed in too many quarters. It so happens that Mr. HOPWOOD, against whom the HOME SECRETARY'S reproach was primarily levelled, was himself the author of the very last Act of Parliament passed for the protection of children; and the thought may have occurred to some readers of Thursday's Debate in the House of Commons that perhaps Mr. HOPWOOD possesses as much claim to consideration as a Minister who has thought it consistent with his duty to tolerate the indiscriminate dissemination in the public streets for the last month of publications of the foulest and most loathsome character. It is difficult to find expressions sufficiently strong in which to condemn the negligence and cowardice of the HOME SECRETARY in this matter. It is believed by some persons that the conductors of the particular newspaper which has most distinguished itself in concocting this species of literature are actuated by high and laudable motives. Let us assume for a moment that this is so, though it is obvious that the law prohibiting indecent literature takes no account of the alleged motives of those who issue it. Even Sir RICHARD CROSS must be well aware that the streets of London at this moment abound in other publications following in the wake of that already mentioned, of which not even the most audacious could assert, nor the most gullible believe, that they are issued with a good intention. How can

the Home Secretary possibly justify the impunity he has accorded to these abominable prints? It is too evident that Sir Richard Cross is unfortunately the victim of an unworthy panic, and that in their advocacy of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, as in their treatment of other legislative matters, the Government are simply "playing to the "gallery," or, in other words, trying to catch votes at the next election. It has been denied that this Bill was the offspring of sudden panic due to recent occurrences. No doubt it is quite true that the Bill itself was framed so long as three years ago. But it is none the less true that the spirit in which it is being now urged on is most distinctly the offspring of panic. Under such circumstances what can be more necessary than to proceed with all due caution and deliberation? Yet it is for pointing out this most urgent necessity that men like Mr. Hopwood are pointed at with the finger of scorn. No better proof could be forthcoming of the lamentable want of wisdom with which the question is being dealt with.

It is hoped there yet remains a considerable proportion of the community who are amenable to serious and sober reasoning on the subject; who will be able to see that such a measure as this Bill raises some exceedingly grave questions; and who will recognise the importance of not increasing one class of evils while eradicating another. Mr. Hopwood has pointed out, and has illustrated by some most striking examples, the terrible danger of an increase of extortion by means of false charges. Any man who can either dispute the existence or undervalue the gravity of this peril must be a person wholly unacquainted with the most elementary facts of the subject, and utterly undeserving of a hearing with regard to it. Another point which has been raised over and over again, but which seems to be steadily ignored in some quarters, is whether the existing law is insufficient to meet the frightful evil complained of. A number of police cases recently reported seem to show how very efficient the law is when properly administered. And this mention of recent police cases reminds us of another point. It has been repeatedly alleged by interested parties that these horrible offences are chiefly committed by the rich against the poor; whereas the one fact which in these particular instances, at all events, is established is that the accused persons all belong to the working classes. We allude to this, however, only by the way. The points to which we desire to draw special attention are three. First, there is the danger of extortion. As Mr. Hopwood has pointed out, there is no other law under which a party to the act complained of is allowed to be a complainant and a witness against the other party. Secondly, there is the injustice of affording protection to one party alone, and the increased facilities for making false charges. Thirdly, there is the extraordinary ignorance which at present prevails among those who are clamouring for this Bill as to what the present law is. By all means let any necessary legislation be passed, and passed as soon as possible; but let us be quite sure that it *is* necessary.

And now a word or two with regard to the Report of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of London, and the two other members of the Committee of Inquiry into the allegations made by a certain notorious journal with reference to the subject alluded to above. They say they "have in- "quired into the system of criminal vice de- "scribed," and that "without guaranteeing the "accuracy of every particular," they are "satis- "fied that, taken as a whole, the statements of "the paper are substantially true." Upon this it is obvious to remark first that no one with any acquaintance with the cond tion of London and our large towns ever doubted the existence of "the system of criminal vice described." There really was no need of evidence to establish the general conclusion that "on the "whole" it was "substantially true" that these crimes are committed. But when we come to inquire whether the Committee believe the charges brought against men in high position, or whether it is true that the rich are engaged in depraving the children of the poor, or whether it is proved that the police are utterly corrupt—when we ask these questions, the Committee can only tell us that they "decided from the first to exclude any "inquiry into charges against any par- "ticular men or classes of men." So that their Report amounts to this—it affirms the existence of evils of which everybody whose business it was to know about them was fully aware before; and it does *not* affirm "the accuracy of every par- "ticular" printed in a narrative literally made up of "particulars," and whose only claim to novelty was that it recorded those "particulars." But by far the most noticeable, and we fear we must say the most really regrettable, feature of the Report is its omission to condemn the atrocious methods pursued by the conductors of the newspaper alluded to. First, there is the reckless and indiscriminate dissemination amongst persons of every class and age, and of both sexes, of an outrageously obscene publication, couched in brutally coarse language, and calculated on the face of it to minister to the prurient appetites of its readers. Anything more shameful than the unnecessary plainness of speech employed by the purveyors of this garbage has not been witnessed in our time. There must surely be many, even among those who approve in the main of this so-called "exposure" of criminal vice, who are horrified at the abominable language in which it is expressed. Yet we look in vain for the least word or hint of condemnation from the two Anglican Bishops and the Roman Cardinal. Even more astounding, however, is their silence on another point. They did, indeed, refuse to allow to be brought before them a young girl whom it was proposed to produce in evidence of the facility with which children of her age can be procured for immoral purposes. But there is not a word in their Report in reference to this case, or to others like it. The writer of the articles they were investigating openly acknowledges that he has successfully employed persons engaged in this vile trade to procure for him a number of young girls, and that he has himself obtained the written consent of these poor children to acts of infamy. And all this was done, forsooth, in order to prove the existence of such wickedness. There is the plain and shameless avowal which the Committee had actually before it. Have the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning and the Bishop of London nothing to say on this point? We all know how strongly they must reprobate such conduct. But will they not speak out and say so?

## LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

For several weeks past we have felt it incumbent upon us to give expression to the dissatisfaction with the Ministerial home policy which we knew to be almost universally felt among Conservatives. It is satisfactory to find our example now imitated by other journals. Commenting on the recent incident at Liverpool, the *Standard* remarks that it does not at all regret the postponement of the Conservative meeting at Liverpool in consequence of the very natural unwillingness of the sitting members, Lord Claud Hamilton and Mr. Whitley, to appear on the same platform as Lord Randolph Churchill. Their courage and common-sense has won the approval of every Conservative who is worthy of the name. Lord Randolph Churchill has been puffed by his friends in the daily and weekly Press with admirable assiduity, but the decisive action of the members for Liverpool shows the extent of the alarm which his blundering and blustering tactics have inspired in the bosom of his party. The policy which has elicited so pointed a rebuke is the policy which has been followed in the case of the Maamtrasna inquiry, and in the debate on Mr. Bright's speech at the Spencer Banquet. It would be a thousand times better that the Conservative party were once more in Opposition rather than that it should again be exposed to the humiliation of such a speech as that which Lord Randolph delivered on Monday evening. This partial explosion of the discontent which is generally felt in the ranks of the Conservatives may open the eyes of Lord Randolph's colleagues to the risks they run by continuing to submit to his dictation. It is possible to offer some explanation of the change of front which the Government have adopted towards Ireland. But for the language which has been used against Lord Spencer in support of Mr. Parnell there is no excuse or justification whatsoever; and if the Government do not find, or create, an early opportunity, not only of disavowing, but of condemning it, they will feel its effects hereafter much more seriously than they can ever have contemplated.

The truth is, that Lord Randolph Churchill is a much over-rated man. He is now verging upon middle-age, and has reached a time of life when even flighty minds ought to sober down. But that is what he cannot do. His almost incredible ignorance of affairs, his pranks, his blunders, are ceasing to amuse. It is true that he is possessed of some political abilities, and a turn for public speaking; and he has taken advantage of the peculiar situation of the Conservative party to acquire a predominance with which his knowledge of affairs and experience of public life are by no means commensurate. It so happened that, during Mr. Gladstone's Administration, the Opposition in the House of Commons was deficient in that peculiar kind of oratory which is always so useful to the party on the Speaker's left; and the consequence was, that the share of this commodity with which Lord Randolph was endowed immediately rose in value, and enabled him very nearly to command his own price. The mistake has been in supposing that a "smart" speaker must necessarily be a sound thinker, and that one whose showy rhetoric and coarse satire delighted a popular audience was equally fit to sit down at the Council table and pronounce a judgment on the nicest problems of policy. If his pranks are endured much longer, Lord Randolph will break up the Government, and will break up the Conservative party. They will follow Lord Salisbury, but will not be governed by a sort of overgrown schoolboy, who thinks he is witty when he is only impudent. No political party can bear the strain upon its faith which the Irish policy would impose, without being broken into pieces. The dissatisfaction with recent arrangements, believed to have been dictated by him, is so deep and general that it would be no kindness to the party to attempt to throw a veil over it. It is with Lord Salisbury that the responsibility rests. It is useless for him to shut his eyes to notorious facts. In foreign affairs he has already done wonderfully well. But by its domestic policy the Government is already deeply discredited. It is a common saying that Lord Randolph Churchill is at heart a greater Radical than Mr. Chamberlain himself. Be this as it may, it is certain that since he took office he has done the Conservative party irreparable harm.

# Reviews.

## LITERARY LANDMARKS OF LONDON.*

We doubt if Mr. Lawrence Hutton is accurate in saying that the literary side of London has never yet received particular attention. A large space is devoted to that aspect of the great city in almost every book which deals with its topography. But it has been reserved to Mr. Hutton to produce a book entirely given over to the *Literary Landmarks of London*. The associations connected with famous English authors which haunt so many of our streets are most interesting, and Mr. Hutton has supplied an admirable guide to them. We do not quite like the alphabetical method that he has adopted, which savours somewhat too much of the dictionary or of the directory. The author's object has been, as he himself states, "to follow the literary "worthies of England to the spots which they "have known and loved in London as they have "journeyed from the cradle to the grave." In the prosecution of such a task it is, of course, not always the most notable of such worthies that occupies the most prominent position. As Mr. Hutton observes, "Wordsworth and Herrick have "assigned to them but a few lines, simply because "they were not poets of brick and mortar, and "knew almost nothing of town life;" while other writers, far less distinguished, but more intimately connected with London and with London streets, have a far larger space devoted to them. The task which the compiler has undertaken is by no means an easy one, and has been rendered still less easy by the great changes which have come over London. Not only have many houses of great interest been improved off the face of the city, but the reckless way in which streets have been renamed and renumbered has rendered the task of the hunter after literary landmarks all the more difficult. This difficulty has, strange to say, increased as the investigator comes nearer to the present day, and Mr. Hutton pathetically complains that "it is easier to discover the house of a "man who died two hundred years ago, before "streets were numbered at all, than to identify "the houses of men who have died within a few "years." He exemplifies the truth of his complaint by a comparison between the case of Dryden, whose house in Long-acre can still be recognised, and that of Carlyle, who lived and died at No. 5, Great Cheyne-row, which is now No. 24, Great Cheyne-row. Such considerations as this lend all the more value to the result of Mr. Hutton's labours. He has spared no pains in tracing out the connection, not only between our great writers, but also between many of our small writers, and those London streets which are so eloquent to all who have ears to hear their message. Commencing with Addison and ending with Young, he has something to say about almost every notable English writer, and about not a few who can hardly aspire to that epithet. His object has been, as far as possible, to let them speak for themselves, or to let their contemporaries speak for them, and the various passages thus quoted, though they give the book rather a scrappy appearance, add not a little to its interest and its virtue. It is not a book to be read through, or a book of which any idea can be given by extracts; so we shall not attempt any quotations, but content ourselves with recommending it to the notice of all interested in literary topography. We do not note many omissions, but we may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest, in the view of a second edition, that when Mr. Hutton mentions the Kingsleys among writers who have little or no association with London, he forgets that the Rector of Eversley was also a Canon of Westminster; and speaking of Westminster recalls to us that the Deanery was certainly, in Dr. Stanley's time, one of the *Literary Landmarks of London*, though Mr. Hutton has not included it in his painstaking volume.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Mr. W. Davenport Adams is a most indefatigable compiler. His latest work—we speak under correction, as it is hardly safe to speak of the latest work of so prolific a writer—is entitled *England on the Seas* (F. V. White and Co.), and in it he tells the story of the British Navy from the days of King Alfred to those of Queen Victoria. The story is one which may be dwelt upon with pride, and parents who are not afraid of encouraging a taste for the sea in their children could hardly find a more acceptable present for an intelligent boy than these two volumes, in which Mr. Adams has essayed to supply what is an acknowledged want in our literature, a really popular history of our Navy. A long list of authorities is paraded in his introductory chapter, and he has certainly made good use of them. While there is nothing of the Dryasdust about his compilation, he has brought together a goodly supply of facts, describing the most important of the battles in which our sailors have taken part, and sketching the career of those naval commanders to whom our proud pre-eminence was due. It remains to be seen whether the introduction of steam has really, as so many fear, put an end to that proud pre-eminence, and we can well fancy that the conditions of warfare were changed when the stately line-of-battle ship gave way to the turret monster. But we still believe that the old spirit will animate our sailors even under these changed circumstances, and there can be no better way of maintaining that spirit than by telling, as Mr. Adams has so well done, of the praise of the sailors of England, and of—

> The thrice famous deeds they did in ancient days.

We may not, indeed, have to face another "great "fleet invincible" like that the defeat of which inspired Macaulay's verse, but we trust that when duty calls we shall find that the spirit of Drake and of Nelson is not extinct among English sailors. The "truth about the Navy," which we have found so very unpleasant, relates only to the administration, and not to its *personnel;* and we all know that it is in spite of, and not with the aid of, the officialism of the Admiralty that our great naval triumphs have been won.

In the *Penny Post* we have further instalments of "Archie's Recall" and "Old Love Grown "New;" there is a pleasant sketch of Swiss mountain life, "Among the Mountains," a short story for children, and some very admirable thoughts on "Sympathy."

*Le Follet* supplies in a most complete form a description of all the latest Paris fashions, accompanied by admirably-executed coloured plates. There are also several well-written stories, and some charming verses to Princess Beatrice on the occasion of her marriage.

In *Myra's Journal* we find a coloured fashion plate, full-sized paper pattern, and the Ambéry cosaque, a large diagram sheet, new Paris models of costumes for ladies and children, and many designs for fancy needlework of every description. In addition to which there are several articles by well-known writers on "Dress and Fashion in "Paris," "Modes for Children," "Spinnings in "Town," "Hints on Gardening," and many answers to queries on dress, health, etiquette, &c., and other subjects of special interest to ladies.

The *Season* this month fully sustains its reputation as a first-class ladies' illustrated magazine, its varied contents include a review of novelties and new needlework richly illustrated. three coloured plates illustrating the latest Paris fashions, twelve flat paper patterns, seven embroidery designs, and several initial letters, besides nearly 150 general illustrations of dress and needlework.

The *Sporting Mirror* for August opens with a cleverly executed portrait of Sir George Wombwell, with biographical notice of this worthy descendant of the old Yorkshire family. In "Early Days out West" we have some pleasant reminiscences of the writer's early days spent in the pursuit of sport amongst the creeks and woods of Minnesota. "A Day in the Country" shows us the result of attending an exhibition of pugilistic skill when those exhibitions were more common than they happily are at the present time. "Tufts of Turf," "Thoughts of Goodwood," "Dramatic Reflections," and the several articles are ably written; the illustrations are good, and the general get-up of the magazine assuredly places it in the front rank of periodical literature.

* *Literary Landmarks of London.* By Lawrence Hutton. In One Vol.—London: T. Fisher Unwin, and Co., 1885.

# Correspondence.

## OUR DUTY TOWARDS EGYPT.

*To the Editor of the* John Bull.

Sir,—Permit me to use your columns for the purpose of introducing to the notice of a large circle of my countrymen a subject in which I am certain that many of them will take a deep and, I trust, a practically expressed interest.

In the year 1883 a number of English Churchmen, deeply impressed by the sense of the responsibility cast upon this Church and kingdom by English ascendency in Egypt, founded an Association, with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and many of the Bishops, for the "furtherance of Christianity in Egypt."

The Association has since its foundation been quietly and unobtrusively at work, making inquiry and carrying on communications with the Ecclesiastical authorities in Egypt, with a view to ascertain what kind of effort could be most hopefully made for advancing the work which it was proposed to undertake.

The result of their investigations was to convince the Association that the Christian future of Egypt is closely bound up with the life and efficiency of the Coptic, or native Egyptian Church. This Church, owing to external isolation, internal dissension, and Mohammedan oppression, is in a condition of extreme weakness and inefficiency. Its chief need, and one without which all other help may be regarded as useless, is that of a priesthood sufficiently taught and trained, both in theological and secular knowledge, to lead the people and to meet their spiritual wants. But the attempt to supply this need is one which must be made with much caution and delicacy; it is possible that kindly-meant efforts may have the result of increasing the difficulties and consequent weakness of the Coptic Church by stirring up within it jealousy and disloyalty, and by producing a feeling of distrust which must necessarily paralyse all attempts at friendly co-operation. At the same time, it is vain to expect that any efforts in the direction of improving the education and consequent *status* of the priesthood should emanate from the Coptic Church itself; its depression is too great to render such efforts probable or even possible. Help must come from without if it comes at all; and the help must be wisely and lovingly administered.

On whom does the duty of supplying such help rest more clearly and more weightily than upon the Christian people of England? In these circumstances it has been determined, with God's help, to establish in Cairo a high-class resident school for boys, in which an excellent secular education, together with careful religious and moral training, will be given. It is proposed that the school shall be open to all, both Christians and Mohammedans; it is believed, however, that it will be the Copts who will chiefly take advantage of it, and as the Coptic priests are selected from the general body of young laymen, without special preparation, it is pretty clear that the result of the school, if it succeeds, will be that improvement of the Coptic priesthood which the Association have chiefly at heart. It is thought necessary that, though a distinctly Christian school, it should be open to all who wish to use it; and it need hardly be said that no unfair attempt will be made to proselytise.

The above is a sufficient description of the scheme which has commended itself to the Association as the best for Egypt of which existing circumstances admit. It is in some sense a humble scheme, but it is very practical, it does not involve any prodigious outlay, it is one which can be carefully watched by its supporters, and, moreover, it is one which can scarcely fail to be a blessing to Egypt, whether it realises the hopes of the Association or not. I have only to add that in considering what name they should give to their institution one name and one only suggested itself. What name should that be but Gordon? Let it be distinctly understood that the Association do not wish to use this name merely as one to conjure by; they propound their scheme as one which they believe to be for the benefit of Egypt. Call it by what name you please; but as they need a name for their institution they thankfully and with reverence adopt one which will be honoured through the ages both in Egypt and throughout the civilised world.

I commend the proposed "Gordon College" to the judgment and the Christian feeling and love of Englishmen.

Any further information may be obtained from the Rev. R. M. Blakiston, 2, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

*Rose Castle, July 27.* H. CARLISLE.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

### NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on August 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

### ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Fifth Month, Tenth Year.)

1. W igb T
2. H ar O
3. I ste R
4. G regor Y

Solutions have been received from Vertumnus, Mike, Marnet, B.V., Sociable, Waddles, Camensis, Peewit, Hadji, Chelmsford, Iris, Two Countesses, Katydid, A Casual, Land o' Nod, Beam, Roy, Senga, M.A.E.B., Conjecture, Pansy, G.C.H., Zyx, O.R., Paddy, Culverin, Random Shot, Muddle, Evelina, Whaup, and Etak.

March Ties.—Persevere and Todcat have both sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

May Ties.—Hampton Courtier, Ketha, Mac, and Pegasus have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

June Ties.—Bios, L.E.L., S.O.F., and Tim have sent correct solutions, and remain competing. Godiva and Tilly Slowboy, who have sent incorrect answers, and Kiku, from whom no solution has been received, fall out of the competition.

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Sixth Month, Tenth Year.)

Prorm.

His the proud task to bid disorder cease,
To build up empire and establish peace.

1.

Here fallen heroes take their long delight,
And taste again the fervour of the fight.

2.

To Kleber's triumph 'tis due that its name
To be remembered has some little claim.

3.

In not a few lands, thanks to him, we are told
Precisely the range of heat and of cold.

4.

The Paris street recalls how renowned
Was a victory won on Italian ground.

5.

The schoolboy story that in bygone days
Many would read and some would praise.

6.

We know how the water comes down at Lodore;
Here 'tis the same, but very much more.

## LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The Rev. J. E. Rudd, rector of Covenham St Mary, writes:—"The month of August will open with fine, warm weather. Most probably there will be two great thunderstorms on the sixth day. In the interval between the tenth and twentieth days thunderstorms will be of frequent and common occurrence. Throughout the month the temperature will be very high."

The season at the Royal Italian Opera ended on Saturday night, not only metaphorically but literally in a blaze of triumph. Mdme. Patti celebrated on the occasion the completion of an unbroken series of twenty-five seasons at the theatre where, in the year 1861, she made her first appearance in Europe; and on leaving the opera-house she was followed to her hotel by a long line of carriages and cabs containing admiring friends, some of whom ignited Bude lights and fired off Roman candles in honour of the famous *prima donna*. Preceded by a band and accompanied on her triumphal course by bouquets of the pyrotechnic kind, Mdme. Patti did not reach her destination until past midnight; though the lateness of the hour did not prevent a crowd of formidable dimensions from assembling in front of her windows. Previously, at the end of the opera, Mdme. Patti had been presented on the stage with a handsome diamond bracelet, the result of a subscription hastily got up by a few friends. She was at the same time addressed in a formal speech by Mr. J. H. Mapleson, who reminded Mdme. Patti of her first success at the Royal Italian Opera, in 1861, and of the unexampled manner in which the success has been continued year after year, even until the present day, when, more than ever, Mdme. Patti reigns supreme among the vocalists of the operatic stage. "During the winter months," said the orator, "you have visited and have been received with enthusiasm at Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, and all the principal cities of the United States; but you have allowed nothing to prevent you from returning every summer to the scene of your earliest triumphs."

Mdme. Annabel Gray yesterday (Friday) gave a morning concert at Collard and Collard's Pianoforte and Concert Rooms, 16, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, W., when she was assisted by the following artistes:—Mdlle. Etty-Lorenzi, Mdme. De Portu, Signor Monari-Rocca, Signor Samuelli, Herr Schuberth, and Herr Lehmeyer. The conductors were Herr Schuberth and Signor Samuelli.

The International Anti-Vaccination Congress had two most interesting sessions on Monday at the Hotel de Ville, Charleroi, Belgium. At the morning session Mr. Stanhope, representing the *New York Herald*, detailed his experiences of the system of inoculation for the cholera by Dr. Ferran. A discussion arose as to whether vaccination should be enforced if proved to be right and beneficial. The German delegates took the affirmative view, but strongly denounced the evils of the system, which were always, if possible, concealed. New returns, however, showed how extensively vaccination had failed as a protection in Germany from smallpox. The Congress re-assembled at the Hotel de Ville on Tuesday, under the presidency of Dr. Böhns. A very animated discussion took place on the compulsory vaccination of immigrants into the United States. Great effect was produced by the exhibition of photographs forwarded by Dr. Dwight Stow, of Boston, showing the terrible injuries thus inflicted on English immigrants into the United States. In one instance five immigrants arriving in the same ship, and vaccinated from the same lymph, were afterwards affected with most loathsome diseases of a syphilitic character, which totally ruined their health and prospects in life. The Congress adopted unanimously a resolution directing the serious attention of the United States Government to this question, and calling upon it, in the interests of justice and freedom, to abolish the compulsory vaccination of immigrants. Mr. William Tebb, of London, read a very striking paper, giving the results of personal investigations made on the spot respecting the disaster which had befallen fifty-eight recruits in the 4th Regiment of Zouaves, at Algiers. Although, he said, the truth of the disaster was denied by a British Minister (Mr. Dodson) in the House of Commons, the military doctors and the commander of the troops admitted that all the victims had suffered from terrible diseases of a syphilitic character. No less than thirty of these men died after indescribable sufferings. In England the revolt against vaccination was advancing most rapidly. A census that was being taken in a large number of towns showed so far that from 90 to 96 per cent. of the householders had no faith whatever in vaccination. A resolution was proposed by Dr. Houghton, of London, asking the European Governments to make vaccination penal on account of the disastrous effects of the practice. Dr. Keuchenius, of the Hague, a member of the States-General, and several English delegates opposed the resolution, which was negatived by a large majority.

The Archæological Congress was opened on Tuesday at the Free Library in Derby, under the presidency of Earl Percy, M.P., who, at very short notice, took the chair, which was intended for Lord Carnarvon, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. At twelve the Deputy Mayor and Corporation publicly received the members of the Royal Archæological Institute at the inaugural meeting in the Art Gallery, where the town clerk read an address. The Deputy Mayor made a short speech cordially welcoming so learned a body to a county which stood second to none in point of historic interest, extending from the days of the Britons and Romans down to the middle at least of the last century. It would be found, he said, especially rich in baronial and manorial houses and also in churches, which were very diversified in date and style. In 1851 the sister Archæological Society had visited Derby, and since then the local society had sprung into existence, and had done good work in preserving the antiquities of the county. Afterwards the members of the institute were welcomed by the Hon. F. Strutt on the part of the local Archæological and Natural History Society, in whose name a similar address was offered. This was duly acknowledged by Earl Percy, who delivered a short address, in which he contrasted the antiquities of Derbyshire with those of Northumberland, which the institute visited last year. After an adjournment of an hour for luncheon, the members of both societies inspected St. Peter's and All Saints' Churches under the guidance of Mr. W. St. John Hope, F.S.A., who commented at considerable length on the magnificent tombs of the Cavendishes, including all the Dukes of Devonshire and all the Earls excepting the first, which are the special boast of the last-named edifice. The programme of proceedings on Tuesday and Wednesday included a visit to the ancient manor-house of Norbury, and to the churches of Norbury, Ashbourne, and Longford, on which the Baron de Cosson had promised to make some remarks.

## COLLEGE FOR DISSENTERS AT OXFORD.

The *Nonconformist* publishes an outline of scheme adopted by the Charity Commissioners for the removal of Spring-hill College to Oxford under the name of Mansfield College:—

There are to be twenty-one trustees. One official trustee—Minister of Steelhouse-lane Chapel, Birmingham (to which the founders of Spring-hill belonged). Twenty non-official trustees. Of these five must be members of the church and congregation meeting at Steelhouse-lane Chapel. And nine of the twenty must reside within 30 miles of Birmingham. When vacancies occur in the number of non-official trustees, they are to be filled up by the vote of the annual meeting of persons subscribing not less than one guinea per annum to Mansfield College, Oxford. The site of the college at Oxford shall be vested in the trustees of Spring-hill "for the erection thereon of suitable college and other buildings for the theological instruction of young men devoted to the Christian ministry among that denomination of Protestant Dissenters called Independents, to be managed subject to . . . . the rules . . . . hereinafter set forth."

The college shall be under the control of a Council of twenty-four members. Of these one shall be the minister of Steelhouse-lane Chapel, Birmingham. Twenty-three shall be elective members, and shall be appointed annually, one being elected by the professors for the time being; six by the trustees of Spring-hill; six by the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; ten by subscribers of not less than one guinea each per annum. No professor shall be eligible as a member of the council, but the Council may invite any professor to attend any of their meetings.

The course of instruction shall be under the management of an Educational Board, consisting of twelve members, all of whom shall be members of Independent or Congregational churches, and one-half of whom, but not more, shall be ministers of the Independent or Congregational denomination in actual charge of pastorates in that denomination. The educational board shall be elected annually by the Council. The member of the Council chosen by the professors shall be elected a member of the Board, if he is a member or pastor of a Congregational church. The other members may be, but need not be, chosen from among the members of the Council. The Board shall have the following powers and duties, viz.:—to admit students; (*b*) To exercise discipline; (*c*) To take general charge of the education given in the college; (*d*) To decide on the subjects to be taught and on the length of the course of each student; (*e*) To extend or shorten the term of any student or any class of students; (*f*) To take charge of the services to be conducted in the college chapel; (*g*) Generally to exercise such further or other powers in relation to the management of the college as the Council may from time to time intrust to them. The professors shall attend the ordinary meetings of the Board, but shall not have power to vote. They may attend special meetings on invitation.

Five professors shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the Educational Board. A professor of New Testament Greek and Exegesis; a professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis; a professor of dogmatic theology; a professor of ecclesiastical history, and a professor of pastoral theology and homiletics.

Students must be graduates of some University in the United Kingdom, or have passed such an examination as the Educational Board shall deem to be equivalent to an examination for an ordinary degree at Oxford University; or shall be undergraduates, either collegiate or non-collegiate, of Oxford University. The conditions under which others than ordinary students of the college shall be permitted to attend the lectures shall be determined from time to time by the Council, according to a scheme to be prepared by the Board. The Council may require the students to pay fees; in particular cases these may be remitted by the Board.

There shall be ten scholarships of a *minimum* value of £25 per annum, to be raised, when the funds permit, to a *minimum* of £50 per annum, tenable under conditions which shall enable the holder of a scholarship, if an undergraduate of Oxford, to pursue his general studies at that University. The Council may create other scholarships from time to time, and may found fellowships.

The Council shall have power, when they think fit, with the approval of the Educational Board, to pay the fees of any students attending the classes of other lecturers or professors than those belonging to the staff of the college.

Each professor and trustee shall, on appointment, "declare in writing under his hand that he believes in the Unity of the Godhead, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Divinity of Christ, in the atonement for sin made by His death, and in man's need of the Holy Spirit to enlighten his mind and renew his heart; that he believes the Holy Scriptures to contain a revelation of God's Grace to man, and the rule of man's faith and duty to God; and that he accepts and approves the practice of infant baptism. He shall also declare that he is a Dissenter from the Established Church. Provided, nevertheless, that every declaration required by this clause may be made in such form of words as the declarant shall think proper, and which shall be approved of by the Educational Board."

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Professor Maspero, of the Boulak Museum, has just returned to Cairo (says the *Times*) from one of his expeditions of discovery, towing five boatloads of antiquities in the wake of his dahabeah.

"The most striking work of the season in Upper Egypt is doubtless the excavation of the great Temple of Luxor, now for the most part disencumbered from the rubbish mounds and mud huts in which for many centuries it has been three parts buried. The village mosque, the house of the British Consul, and a few isolated hovels alone obstruct the pillared vistas of this noble structure, which rivals even Karnak in the majesty of its proportions. But apart from this great public work, which Professor Maspero has personally superintended, there have been excursions and discoveries at various points of the river above and below Thebes. Unlike the majority of explorers, Maspero by no means confines his attention to great historic sites. Every year he devotes a certain proportion of his time to the investigation of minor localities; that is to say, to the mounds and fragmentary ruins of ancient provincial towns, and to the search for yet undiscovered provincial cemeteries. The objects found at such places are often of much historical value. A Royal inscription graven upon the face of a cliff, a rock-cut shrine unknown to Murray and the tourist, a group of tombs belonging to some period scantily represented elsewhere, a tablet recording the name and titles of some important personage who ended a stirring career in the retirement of his native province—such are the frequent fruits of these departures from the beaten track, and in such Boulak becomes richer with each successive season. Thus, just as Professor Maspero happened, a few months ago, to arrive in the neighbourhood of a certain village called El-Khozâm, some workmen who were engaged in digging a well came upon a subterraneous structure built of bricks, and roofed over, apparently, by a large flat stone some 9ft. in length. In the East every such stone conceals buried treasure, and, as a matter of course, is smashed immediately. Fortunately, the local police interposed, and the work was suspended till Maspero came. The structure proved to be a funerary chapel, and the flat stone a fallen tablet, or *stela*, fashioned in the form of a door and inscribed to the memory of a great Theban nobleman of the obscure time of the Eleventh Dynasty. Great was the disappointment of the assembled crowd when, instead of gold and jewels, there were found in this already desecrated sepulchre only a few fragments of limestone and a heap of potsherds. For two months after this some twenty Arabs went on heroically digging for the treasure, which of course never existed. At Siout an interesting discovery has been made, and in a very curious manner. A Morgrebin sorcerer of local fame predicted the discovery of hidden gold in the great Arab cemetery to the southward of the town. Permission being obtained to dig, and a Boulak official being present, the sorcerer performed certain incantations and pointed out the spot. Here his employers, two Greek traders of Siout, set their workmen to excavate, who, strange to say, at a depth of 14ft. from the surface, came upon a small cavern or chamber quarried in the solid rock, and containing a brick oven, with its iron door yet perfect, a precious store of more than 200 antique vases in stone and bronze, a lump of black fatty clay, and on the floor a quantity of leaf-gold, beaten extremely thin and rolled in little rolls. At sight of this gold the spectators became wildly excited, Copts, Greeks, and Mussulmans claiming the treasure, reviling each other, and struggling to get into the vault. Just, however, as the police were well nigh overpowered, a detachment of soldiers with fixed bayonets appeared upon the scene and dispersed the rioters. Professor Maspero does not say whether the Greek traders got the gold or not. Its value, at all events, was estimated at only 1,400*f*. But the Museum carried off the vases, many of which are of rare archaic types, and must have been brought together from very ancient tombs of the great monarchs or princes vicegerent of the Lycopolitan nome, whose rock-cut sepulchres abound in the neighbouring mountains. As for the subterraneous cavern, Professor Maspero is of opinion that it was originally a tomb, converted by some Arab alchemist of the middle ages into a secret laboratory. Hence the oven, the vases, the leaf-gold, and the deposit of black clay, which proved to be largely impregnated with arsenic.

"At Edfoo, celebrated for its magnificent Ptolemaic temple, search has till now been vainly made, season after season, for the necropolis that must have existed in connection with so important a locality. This necropolis has at last been discovered near the village of El Qaçâs, about six miles higher up the river. The tombs are excavated, or rather tunnelled, in a friable limestone crag, so pierced and honeycombed with pits, chambers, and galleries that the frail stone has given way in all directions and caved in upon the congregated dead. Only one tomb has been found intact, and this may probably be taken as a sample of those which are ruined. A shaft, 6ft. square and 12ft. deep, terminates in a small chamber with a stone bench along one side. This chamber opens into a large hall, the walls of both being surrounded with oblong niches like the *loculi* in the Roman catacombs. In these *loculi*, lying at full length, some merely bandaged, some inclosed in richly gilded and painted 'cartonnages,' were found a great number of mummies. Others, dragged from their resting-places and despoiled of their coverings, strewed the floor. At the further end, a pile of inferior mummies, evidently of a much more recent date, were laid in an unceremonious heap. Fragments of inscriptions and the painted legends on some of the finer mummies revealed the history of the occupants of this tomb. The more important were members of a great feudal family which governed Edfoo towards the close of the Ptolemaic period. Two or three hundred years later, about the time of Septimius Severus, this family had become extinct, and the tomb was used as an open catacomb for the mummies of the minor priests and servants of the great temple.

"Another interesting necropolis near Gebelein, belonging to the small provincial city of Aphroditopolis, has yielded some very ordinary mummies, but an extraordinary wealth of funerary furniture. In these tombs have been found wooden bedsteads precisely similar to the little bedsteads in use in Nubia at the present day; also stools, whetstones, bows, arrows, clubs, boomerangs, staffs, horn goblets, spoons in wood and ivory, reed pipes, bread, corn, honey, cosmetics, and even wax dolls. The weapons are mostly broken. This was purposely done in order to kill them, that their Kas, or ghostly doubles, should thereby be freed from the restraint of material form, and so be at the service of the dead man's double in the tomb.

"At Ekhmeem, it will be remembered, we announced more than a year ago the discovery of a vast and hitherto unsuspected necropolis. Never did cemetery so well merit that name. The necropolis of Ekhmeem is a city the inhabitants of which, summoned by the inexorable explorer, rise daily by hundreds from their narrow beds, and have been so rising, without any sign of diminution in their numbers, ever since the first spade struck the soil. Thousands have been already disinterred, and apparently there are endless thousands yet to come. The mountain in which these tombs are excavated is a leve

imestone cliff about a mile in length. Not only is it pierced with innumerable sepulchral chambers, but every natural fissure of rock has been utilised and filled up with mummies. The descent into these tombs is for the most part tolerably steep. Some are 40ft., 50ft., 60ft. deep, leading to what may be described as subterraneous dwellings, in which eight or ten little chambers, one above the other, contain about a dozen mummies in each. These, however, are not family vaults, but the resting-places of persons in nowise connected, as the inscriptions show, one with another. They are not private dwellings of the dead, but rather hotels, let out by the proprietor (who was probably a priest) to any who could afford the rent. These dead citizens had their ups and downs of fortune, and when their family became extinct or their funerary dues ceased to be paid by their descendants they were ignominiously turned out and shifted to meaner quarters. The necropolis ranges over a vast field of Egyptian history, extending from the time of the Pyramid builders to the latest Greek epochs. Interments of the Sixth Dynasty have lately been found. Some mummies of the Greek age present an entirely new type. The bodies are covered first with a kind of adhesive material like *papier maché*, made of the glutinous papyrus leaf; and this is again covered with a coat of fine clay, stuccoed and painted. The painting in nowise resembles that of ordinary mummy cartonnages. There are no conventional representations of Egyptian head-dresses, no hieroglyphs, no religious emblems. Each mummy is a painted statue of the personage as he or she appeared when in life and dressed for some great occasion. Unfortunately, the stucco has become so fragile from age that it falls to dust at the lightest touch. Out of every hundred mummies of this novel and interesting type it is scarcely possible, with the utmost care and skill, to save more than three or four."

## WITH THE MAHDI.

Father Bononi, chief priest of the Italian mission, having escaped from captivity at El Obeid, has furnished to a correspondent of the *Daily News* an account of his experiences when in captivity with the Mahdi. He says he was present at the siege of El Obeid, which surrendered January 17, 1883, when all the prisoners and nuns there were made prisoners. When the Mahdi marched upon Khartoum he was with twelve European surviving members of the mission. The priest, three nuns, and one catechist died of starvation and bad treatment. After refusing to renounce Christianity, he says:—We were led forth from the hut built of dhoora stalks, and where we had been confined. We found the Arabs drawn up in line. Behind them was a vast assemblage of horsemen. Thousands of spears and bright swords gleamed and glistened in the rays of the morning sun; and we looked upon it as it rose and gilded the edges of the few mimosa and rocks scattered about on that vast yellow sandy plain—we looked upon it, as we supposed, for the last time. As we were led along that long line, marching with firm step and heads upright, the Arabs brandished their long two-edged swords over our heads, cursing us as we passed; and now we reached the spot where Mahomet Achmet, the so-called Mahdi, was. He was mounted on a magnificent dromedary. He cried aloud to us, "Oh, Christians! are you prepared to embrace Islamism or to have your heads struck off from your shoulders." Then we, having our trust in God, made answer, "Oh, Sheikh Mahomet Achmet! you have vast powers; you command this huge assemblage of warriors, stretching as far as the eye can see. You can order them to do whatsoever seems good in your eyes, and you are obeyed; but you have not power, O Sheikh, to make us embrace Islamism. We prefer death to doing this thing." We one and all made this solemn asseveration. There was silence all along those dusky ranks, and near us stood dervishes with long swords, waiting and longing to do the bidding of their master, and strike off our heads. But Mahomet Achmet gazed upwards and eastwards for some time, and spoke not. He then fixed his eagle eyes upon us with intensity, and, perceiving we were steadfast in the faith, he cried aloud, "O Nazarenes, may Allah, the most bountiful and merciful, put your hearts right and show you the right path;" and when he had thus spoken, he again cried aloud, "All ye who are here present, sheikhs and dervishes, and every man under you bearing arms, put up now your swords in their sheaths, for this is the order I give you—Let these Nazarenes be conducted to my hut in safety—I have said it!" So we were led off, praising God for having put it into the heart of this fierce man to spare us. We were conducted to a straw hut. We dwelt here two months, keeping inside always, for we knew that the dervishes sought occasion to slay us. Our situation became extremely wretched, for we lay squalid, dirty, and naked. Our privations were great, for the Mahdi took no further care of us. We were in dirt, with hardly enough to eat. One layman sank under this treatment, and died of low fever; and shortly afterwards two sisters sickened and died. Poor creatures, they, too, sank gradually; the iron had entered into their soul. They succumbed under a horrible dread; they were famished and naked, and when it rained they were exposed to it. Poor, weary souls, your troubles are over. You have died for the cause as much as any holy martyr of old. I performed the last rites of the Church over them, but even our religious exercises we had to perform in the greatest secrecy. It was hoped that by ill-treatment we should be forced to embrace Islamism, and we would probably have been slain had we been caught at Christian worship. I was horrified at the miserable deaths of these poor wretches, and I resolved to betake myself to the Mahdi, come what might. I entered his presence and demanded that the terms of our surrender should be honourably fulfilled, and that we should be allowed to set off on our journey to the land of Egypt. "I cannot, I regret, accede to your request," Mahomet Achmet replied. "God will not permit it; but take now these ten thaleries; buy with them whatsoever you may need. Here also is raiment wherewith you may clothe yourselves. It is not forbidden for you to go to and fro about the market. I have given orders that no man shall molest you; but you are always, when outside, to wear Moslem garments." And now the time had arrived when the garrison of Obeid, which had resisted all assaults so gallantly, were compelled to surrender, being on the verge of starvation. "The men had become gaunt-looking, walking skeletons, with their bones showing through their skin. If one was killed or died there was none to bury him. The arms of the survivors were too weak to dig a grave: there the corpses lay rotting. Each day lent new horrors to the scene. Men dug up buried carcases of dogs, donkeys, and camels; others stripped the leather from the bedsteads. The donkeys were killed and cut up; even the tails would fetch twenty reals, and the head and entrails much more. Dogs were treated in the same way. Others, too, would shoot the foul carrion crows, vultures, and kites that hovered around. The grim and ghastly sights to be seen in that beleaguered city were enough to freeze the blood, and the narrative of those days is too horrible to be continued. But the stern old Turk commanding refused to surrender; while the wretched soldiers were unable to hold their rifles, but prowled about like wolves to find something to eat, unable to make further defence." So that on the 18th of January, 1883, the enemy crossed the trenches unopposed. Here is a description of the meeting with the Governor, and how he met his death:—"When the dervishes entered the dewan of the Mouderiah, the large hall, they found the commandant, Achmet Pasha Said, sitting in a high carved-armed chair of stained wood, bolt upright, with his arms folded, gazing at them defiantly. They rushed at him and would have slain him, but others insisted that he should be brought before Mahomet Achmet. 'Back, dogs; touch me not,' he cried. 'You defile me, base rebels. I will go myself before this arch rebel Mahomet Achmet. Lead on.' They instinctively drew back, startled at his terrible voice and fierce aspect. 'Hold his hands and search him,' ordered Mahomet Achmet the moment he saw him; and he was just in time with this precaution: the old man was drawing forth from his breast a revolver, and undoubtedly meant to deal death to his enemy. 'Take the cursed dog of a Turk away,' cried Mahomet Achmet, and sell him for a slave by auction in the bazaar. Away with him.' Then was the Commandant led forth and exposed for sale, but no man durst buy him at first; but it happened that an emir passed by that way, and out of derision cried out, 'O auctioneer, I will surely give 680 piastres for this man.' So he was knocked down to the Emir. Now when this came to the ears of Mahomet Achmet he sent forth an order that the Commandant should be slain with all speed; so some dervishes went from the Mahdi's presence then and there and sought out the Commandant. They heard he was in the house of the Emir; they went there and ordered that Achmet Pasha should be brought forth. He presented himself to them with unquailing look and bold bearing as the dervishes drew their swords. 'You have come to murder me, have you? Cursed, cowardly dogs, I fear you not. May your fathers' graves be defiled. I curse them, you, and the foul harlots that bore you. I curse your fathers and mothers back to three generations. All your female relations are abandoned women, and may the graves of all your forefathers be defiled. I curse you all, and your vile false prophet Mahomet Achmet.' They fell upon him pouring forth these maledictions, and he died like a brave man, with the utmost fortitude. The dervishes, now in their rage—for they were cut to the heart by the words of the Commandant—sought out Ali Bey Sherrif; him they also slew, with other officers. Now the dervishes returned to Mahomet Achmet, and told all these things to him. He burst into a flood of tears, threw dust on his head, and upbraided them for thus spilling blood."

"During the siege a priest named Giovanni Losi died in Obeid, but two others were captured, and compelled to embrace Islamism, and there were five sisters taken at the same time; these were now sent as companions to us, in the hopes that they should follow the example of the men. The sisters refused in the most determined manner to leave their religion. In what a fearful condition these poor women were—bags of bones. They never left the house. This was the state of things to the 28th March, 1883.

"One day a letter was slipped into my hand; it was from Hicks Pacha, then at Khartoum, and was dated 21st of April. He stated in it that he was on the point of marching against Obeid with a large army, and told me to be of good cheer, for he would surely deliver us. While I was at Obeid I saw three men being hunted out of the town; but there seemed to be something unreal in this chase. I have since heard they were the three sham guides of Hicks. This was done for effect; they were ordered to mislead him. Khalifa Abdalla El Taishi now arrived at Obeid. The first thing he did was to have us brought up before him. He then enjoined us to embrace Islamism. We replied to him as we had to Mahomet Achmet when the same demand was made. We were sent back to our house, but he sent us an order to deliver up to him the sisters. We replied, 'By your own Moslem law women are forbidden to visit the houses of strangers.' However, on the 1st of April, he sent and took the nuns by force, and a terrible life, if possible, was now to be their lot. They were distributed as slaves among the Emirs! I and my two companions, men, were treated in the same way. I was sent to the Bert El Wal, Giuseppe Arvalder to the house of the Emir Abdalla, Wad en Noor, and Giuseppe Regnolo to the house of Sherrif Mahmoud. From that day I never saw the sisters; but I know that the treatment they received was horrible, most horrible. They were afflicted and tormented in order that they might be induced to embrace Islamism, but they were steadfast in the faith, neither would they deny their Saviour. Some time after this these wretched women were made to go along on foot almost nude to Rahat. The Mahdi was there, and they were brought before him. Alas, their frail nature could hold out no longer. Their strength of mind as well as body was gone. Driven to desperation, to avoid greater degradations and insults, they affected to embrace Islamism. They were then taken as wives by three Greeks who themselves had become Mohammedans. The names of their so-called husbands were Demetri Cocoronbo, Andrea, and Paragioli. These men declare that they only did this to save the women from a worse fate, and that the marriage is really one in name only. I therefore consider them to be deserving of the highest honour, for by so doing they incurred great risk of life.

"On the 20th of April I was sent myself to Rahat with my two companions, and kept there till the 30th of August, when we were conducted back to El Obeid with heavy chains round our necks after the manner of conducting criminals in the country. We were again released, and dwelt in a house of Es Sherrif Mahmoud, full liberty being given to go to and fro about the town, and even in its neighbourhood.

"And now the day of my deliverance was at hand. Little attention was paid to my ingoings and outgoings. Famine stalked through the town, and it was full of that direst of diseases, small-pox. Men were dying—masses of corruption right and left. As the Egyptian soldiers had done during the siege the the Arabs were doing now—actually digging up skeletons of carcases buried years back. There was little corn; it was sold at 50 reals an ardeb. It was found that many merchants who had fled from Obeid had buried their gum in the ground. This, though it had become rotten, was now dug up and eaten by hundreds. Es Sherrif Mahmoud, the Mahdi's Emir, had gone to Buka with an army of 2,000 men, half of them carrying rifles. His intention was to attack Nowai, the chief of the Howayma and Homran Bagaras—the Arabs who had deserted at Omdurman, and raised the standard of revolt against him among the Bedouins in Gebel Kowaleeb. It was the 15th of last Regib when he set forth to do battle against these men. While he thus threatens the Arabs from the north, Abo Anza menaces them from the east. I hear that Nowai, hearing of their approach, retreated to Gebel Dinka, in the south; but some submitted to Mahmoud, while others did the same to Abo Anga. Others, again, fled to their homes. As Abo Anga advanced from Omdurman he collected reinforcements on the way, and at last, when he had 10,000, he made an attack on Gebel Lamman, one of the Tagala mountains. He laid waste all the country round, and carried off the inhabitants as slaves, besides taking large quantities of grain, cattle, and sheep. He now advanced upon Gebel Dair, and drove El Mek Kumbo to the mountains. Thus as he has possession of the land at the foot of the mountains the inhabitants are unable to till the land. A guerilla war is carried on there; every now and then the brave mountaineers sweep down at night and retake their cattle. This they do with great success, and their raids actually extend to near Obeid. On the one hand, the mountaineers dare not risk an open battle; on the other, the dervishes dare not ascend the mountains.

"The story sent you about Anga's defeat is utterly untrue. These stories were circulated by the opponents of the Mahdi to encourage the English. The Mahdi's power is not on the wane, a story so briskly, it appeared, circulated for your edification. Utterly broken, indeed! The so-called Mahomet Achmet is supreme all through Kordofan, though the cruelties and oppression of his dervishes have made his rule detested; therefore the unfortunate inhabitants, who have to pay higher taxes than they did to the Egyptian Government, long for its return. By the 1st June Abo Anga had arrived from Gebel Tagala, and had taken up a position at Gebel Dair. Terror was struck into the hearts of all the Arabs when the news of your victory at Abu Klea and at Metammeh arrived. You were looked upon as invincible, and the Arabs flatly refused to appear in arms against the British. The whole army had you advanced intended flying to the mountains and deserts, so you would have walked into Khartoum, or gone wherever you pleased without the least opposition. But every single movement of the British, their intentions even, were well known and spied out, and swiftly reported. You were surrounded by spies, they dwelt among you. So it came to pass that your intention of giving up the game was quickly known, and the Arabs took courage who before had been thrown into a perfect panic. 'The Inglezi are retreating, are retreating,' was shouted and passed along all over Kordofan, from sakeyeh wheel to sakeyeh wheel, by camel, by donkey, and swift messenger.

"Regarding Olivier Pain, I will tell you. When I was in Obeid August last there entered the town one day a little Frenchman, about 35 years old. His beard was scrubby and carroty; his complexion a muddy red clay colour. I was ordered to examine this strange man's papers. I found a passport, with 'Olivier Pain; profession, homme de lettres', written on it. His Arabic was very imperfect; but he would invariably try to speak in that tongue. He was dressed *à la* dervish. He always passed us by without the slightest recognition, and even if saluted he neither returned the compliment nor spoke. When addressed by a European, if he replied at all, it was in bad Arabic. He remained at Obeid ten days, and then went to join Mahomet Achmet at Rahat. He then went to Shat, and reached Onderoo by Deum, passing down by water. Here he sickened, and died of a grievous malady. The dervishes rule the country with a rod of iron—so much for these people fighting for their liberty. Patriots indeed! The dervishes and the men who fight are a perfect terror to the poor peaceful inhabitants, who only wish to be allowed to till the land, but they are forced to take arms everywhere. If they do not, they are made slaves, their villages pillaged, and their wives and maidens carried off for the use of the dervishes and their officers. Oftentthese poor downtrodden villagers are massacred. And this is what some people in England call 'fighting for their country.' There was regular news sent between Khartoum and Obeid. Much of this agrees with the statements of men escaped from Khartoum regarding the massacres at Khartoum. When I fled I escaped by way of Assaf, north of Barra-Rajmar and Safia. I was nineteen days on the road. We struck the Nile at Abou Goss, and after a rest proceeded to Dongola, arriving at the house of Major Turner, Intelligence Department, where he and Captain Luke White received me most hospitably. It is to the exertions of the first-named gentleman, who arranged with my guide my escape, that I owe my release from my cruel and savage persecutors. The sum of £100, besides an advance of 100dols., was paid by him, with General Lord Wolseley's sanction."

Father Bononi is a thin spare man of ordinary height, sharp aquiline features, extremely dark from exposure, of about 40 years age. He is of an extremely excitable temperament and very voluble. He arrived in rags. Major Turner took the greatest care of him, and afterwards conducted him down to Wady Halfa. He is now on his way to Cairo.

Great credit (adds the correspondent) is due to Major Turner, of the Intelligence Department, for the skilful manner in which he arranged Bononi's escape. Sir R. Buller considered the sum of £100 too much, and would not sanction this on his own responsibility. Lord Wolseley was telegraphed to, and he sanctioned it. The total expense was about £150. This, as far as is yet known, will not be repaid either by the Latin mission or by the Italian Government, as is erroneously supposed. The money comes out of the Secret Service Fund. It should be clearly understood that it is the British Government that pays this sum. It is to be observed that Sir C. Wilson, L.D., always declared that it would be impossible to get a messenger to El Obeid. Major Turner, his successor in the office of the Intelligence Department, has managed to show the fallacy of this statement.

## RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

If there is a belief in the Russian press that Russia would acquire a valuable naval station in Quelpart, it must be recorded, says the *Edinburgh Review*, that all the known facts are opposed to this supposition. The island of Quelpart is thickly peopled and well cultivated. The inhabitants, who are chiefly convicts or their descendants deported by the Corean Government, are notorious for their animosity towards foreigners; and their anchorages round the coast are exceedingly dangerous. The best of these is believed to be near Bullock Island, but with certain winds this anchorage cannot be used. The Russians are so situated that while they have a large military force on the Amour and at Vladivostock, as well as a numerous navy in the North Pacific, they find themselves in a cramped position for the prosecution of aggressive designs, and unable to carry on any extensive trade. The present condition of their settlements throughout the whole of East Siberia and its dependencies is simply deplorable. Colonies have been established at different places, but only to decay. The wretched settlers, reduced to the verge of desperation, have had no loophole of safety except by petitioning the Czar to grant unusual privileges and to make exceptional efforts in their behalf. Russian trade can scarcely be said to exist, and since the sale of Alaska to the United States even the fur industry has declined almost to the point of extinction. The prosperity of Vladivostock is quite artificial, arising from the requirements of a large garrison and squadron. Moreover, the trade of the place is entirely in the hands of the Chinese residents, who have flocked thither just as they have done to Saigon and other places in the south. In the North Pacific, or elsewhere, we find that Russia has no contentment in her present possessions. They might prove, under prudent management, revenue-producing countries, but unquestionably the result would have to be one of time and effort, neither of which she seems able to bestow. As the consequence it follows that disappointment with what she possesses engenders the desire to seize places belonging to some one else, but which, as lying nearer to the main routes of trade, seem likely to afford a higher meed of recompense. For the moment it is not too much to say that the further developement of Russian power is checked, and only in the event of war with either England or one of the two Asiatic Powers most directly concerned will it be possible for her to attempt those schemes of aggrandisement in the Corean peninsula which she has been for some years meditating. The part which the English Government has to play in the future stages of this question ought to be well known, because it is clearly defined. No one can pretend that it has any territorial designs upon Corea, and at some later period of the question it may be found that Li Hung Chang was influenced by the advice of Englishmen when he took what has proved a decisive measure in modern Corean history. At the same time no excessive estimates have been formed as to the future development of Corean trade. The reports of our consuls show not merely that the growth of our commerce in this quarter must prove slow, but that the bulk of the present trade is in the hands of the Japanese. But there can be no hesitation in saying that whatever the probabilities of Corean trade may be, and even if the facts indicated greater prospect of advantage to Russia than can be said to be the case, there would still remain on the English Government the responsibility to provide against a hostile supremacy in the North Pacific proving injurious to the interests of our commence in the seas of China and Japan, where it has long enjoyed a hard-earned and still keenly contested pre-eminence. The necessity of a naval station on the North Pacific, or at all events of a coaling-place which would supply the want so admirably met by Hong Kong in the south, has long been felt and admitted. The repeated declaration of Russia's intentions with regard to Port Lazareff and other places, even although they have not been carried out, could not but invest with increased force and significance the representations of those who declared that there should be a station for the English squadron either in the Gulf of Pechihli or off the coast of Corea. Many places have been suggested for this purpose, but it is not easy to discover one providing the necessary accommodation and possessing the required anchorage, at the same time that it does not constitute a menace to China, or a needless interference with the rights of other commercial nations. The desired haven is considered to have been found in Port Hamilton, but some of the highest English naval authorities are disposed to challenge the alleged advantages of this position.

## Ecclesiastical.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. P. Baxter, licensed to officiate in the Diocese of London.

Rev. W. H. Bliss, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Curate-in-Charge of Wrexham, to Vicarage of Kew-cum-Petersham.

Rev. R. Bourne, Head Master of Bentham Grammar School, licensed to preach in the Diocese of Ripon.

Rev. M. B. Buckle, Curate of Wenlock, to Vicarage of Clifton-upon-Teme, Worcestershire. Patron, Sir Francis Winnington.

Rev. G. Burgoin, to Vicarage of East Cowton. Patrons, Kirkby Ravensworth Hospital.

Rev. J. Cullin, to be Tate Missioner for the Diocese of Canterbury.

Rev. J. Davies, Vicar of Llanllwni, to Curacy of Llanfihangel Rhosycorn, during vacancy.

Rev. G. B. De Renzi, to be Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Wandsworth.
Rev. H. P. Edwards, Hon. Canon of Llandaff and Vicar of Caerleon, to Rectory of St. Andrew's, Glamorgan.
Rev. E. Evans, Perpetual Curate of Llangorwen, Cardiganshire, to Vicarage of Moylgrove, Pembrokeshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
Rev. F. Goldsmith, Curate-in-Charge of St. Philip's, Cheamcommon, to Vicarage of Halling, near Rochester. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.
Rev. C. P. Greene, Rector of Clapham, to Rural Deanery of Clapham.
Rev. R. B. Hawkshaw, Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, to be Prebendary of Nunnington in Hereford Cathedral.
Rev. J. R. Keble, to Vicarage of Barr. Patron, the Hon. A. C. G. Calthorpe.
Rev. I. H. Jones, Vicar of Nevern, to Curacy of Meline, Pembrokeshire, during vacancy.
Rev. W. Jones, to Vicarage of Llanasa. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.
Rev. L. Lloyd, licensed to officiate in the Diocese of Chester.
Rev. J. T. Meek, to Vicarage of Hilderstone. Patron, Mr. John Bourne.
Rev. J. O'Neill, Vicar of Luton, Beds, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Ely.
Rev. D. Owen, late Curate of Llanfihangel, Rhydithon, to Curacy of Gwenddwr, Brecon, during vacancy.
Rev. J. E. Potts, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Osyth, Essex. Patron, Archdeacon Burney.
Rev. R. R. Resker, Vicar of St. Mark's, Walworth, to Vicarage of Purley, Caterham Junction. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.
Rev. T. W. Richardson, Curate of St. Jude's, Sefton, near Liverpool, to Rectory of Golborne. Patron, the Earl of Derby.
Rev. E. A. B. Sanders, to be Minister of All Saints', Upper Holloway.
Rev. S. A. Smith, to Vicarage of St. Michael's, Tipton. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.
Rev. C. Witherby, Curate-in-Charge of St. Matthew's, Battersea, to Rectory of St. Paul's, Charlton. Patron, Sir A. Morgan Wilson, Bart.

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Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of London.—Revs. V. J. A. Browne, to All Saints', Knightsbridge; C. B. Fry, to St. Matthew's, Hammersmith; E. A. Hammick, to St. John-the-Evangelist, Westminster; W. H. Herris, to St. Cyprian's, Dorset-square; J. Hipwell, to St. Augustine's, Kilburn; E. H. B. Hodges, to St. John-the-Baptist, Hoxton; E. F. W. Hudson, to Wapping; W. P. Iddess, to St. Luke's, Chelsea; H. R. T. Jackson, to St. Augustine's, South Hackney; H. Kirk, to St. Thomas's, Portman-square; H. W. Robinson, to St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, E. Solomon, to St. Mark's, Dalston; and J. Sorrell, to St Anne's, Hoxton.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Carlisle.—Revs. John Miles Moss, M.A., to Windermere; John Richardson Threifall, L.T., to Gosforth.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Chester.—Revs. Alfred Ernest Cooper, to Disley; David Price, to St. James's, Birkenhead; Thomas Millsom Toser, to St. Mary's, Newton-in-Mottram.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.—Rev. B. W. Armstrong, to Lacock.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Lincoln.—Revs. Percival Clementi-Smith, M.A., to St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln; Ernest Winthrop Thomas, to Grantham.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Liverpool.—Revs. Francis Ireland M.A., to St. Mary's, West Derby; George Gustavus Monck, M.A., to St. Saviour's, Everton.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Manchester.—Rev. Turner Barrett Oliver, M.A., to St. Bride's, Stretford.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Ripon.—Revs. Cornelius Briggs, to St. Jude's, Hunslet, Leeds; Frank E. H. Crowther, to Birstall; William Stewart Fossett, to Gargrave; Augustus Inman Gibson, to St. Lawrence Pudsey; Walter Hall, to Parish of Kirby Overblow; W. Clark Hudson, to Bradford Pariah Church; W. Hy. Shields, to Holy Trinity, Halifax.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of Rochester.—Rev. Thomas Charles Eladon, to Christ Church, Clapham.

Licence to Curacy by the Bishop of St. Albans.—Rev. Arthur Wollaston Gray, B.A., to Great Oakley.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of St. David's.—Revs. John Thomas Beynon, B.A, to Kilfig and Marros; Evan Davies, M.A., to St. John's, Clydach, Glamorgan; William Ogwen Davies, to St. Mary's, Swansea; James Evans Jones, B.A., to Llandissilio-with-Eglwysfair, Carmarthen.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Southwell.—Revs. Gerard Edward Scudamore, M.A., to Basford; Wilmot Wilmot Ware, to Harworth-cum-Memborie; John Phillips Watts, to Stapenhill-with-Cauldwell; William Woods, to St. Saviour's, Nottingham.

OBITUARY.

July 21, at Sidmouth, the Rev. W. A. Newman, Rector of Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton, aged 45.
July 26, at Baldock, Herts, Thomas Digby Kewley, Rector of Baldock and Honorary Canon of St. Albans, aged 64.
July 26, at his residence, the Manor House, Mobberley, the Rev. George Mallory, M.A., for fifty-three years Rector of Mobberley, aged 79.
July 26, at Herne Bay, Kent, the Rev. Edward Newton Young, Rector of Qaintown, and J.P. for Bucks, aged 89.

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## MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Further arrangements have been made at Portsmouth for the holding of the Church Congress on October 6, 7, 8, and 9. Messrs. Evans Brothers have begun the temporary Congress Hall on the site of the old ramparts, almost touching Governor's Green, in close proximity to the Southsea Pier, and to the chief hotels and the reception rooms and other rooms connected with the Congress. The Reception Committee has begun its work, and in one respect at least Portsmouth will compare favourably with many places where the Congress has been held owing to the large number of lodging-houses with which the town abounds. Chancellors Espin, M'Stephenson, Blackwood, and Archdeacon Earle have been obliged by urgent private affairs to withdraw their previous acceptance of the invitations of the Subjects Committee, and Canon Body is unable to attend. The Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., will take Chancellor Espin's place under the head of Church Defence, and Canon Ellison will replace Archdeacon Earle on Temperance Legislation. Rear-Admiral Duncan Grant, C.B., Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker will speak on the spiritual and moral welfare of sailors and soldiers. The Rev. Arthur J. Robinson, Rector of Whitechapel, has been added to the speakers on the Prayer-Book, and Archdeacon Palmer to those on the Revised Version of the Old Testament. The Bishop of Carlisle, the Dean of Gloucester, the Rev. G. C. Fisher, Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, and others will address the working men's meeting, while on the Thursday evening the special meeting of soldiers and sailors will be addressed by Earl Nelson (if well enough), the Bishop of Newcastle, the Dean of York, the new Headmaster of Harrow (Rev. J. E. C. Welldon), and the Rev. Pelham Stokes.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Society on Wednesday, July 22, 1885, the following members were present: Lord Colchester, Sir R. Wilbraham, Archdeacon Burney, Canon Gregory, Canon Wingfield, Mr. F. S. Powell, and Rev. J. S. Brownrigg (acting secretary). The following grants were voted:—For building and enlarging schools, £971; repairs and improvements, £87; fittings, £23; books, £5 10s.; Sunday-schools, £12. Total, £1,098 10s.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Tuesday at the offices, Southampton-street, Strand. The report stated that the objects of the corporation were neither to pension nor pauperise, but to assist the clergy and their families in times of sickness, bereavement, or other temporary distress. During the past year the income of the corporation had increased in spite of the continued depression in trade and agriculture. The subscriptions were £1,894, as against £1,865 in the preceding year; donations, £3,658, as against £2,552; and collections £686, as against £421. Legacies alone had fallen off, being £170, as against £329. The amount of money grants made was £7,347, against £6,631 in the past year.

The preachers at St. Paul's this month will be:—Aug. 2, morning, Prebendary Reynolds; evening, the Rev. C. N. Gray, rector of Helmsley; 9, morning, Prebendary Webb; evening, the Rev. D. Trinder, vicar of Highgate; 16, morning, Prebendary Leathes; evening, the Rev. W. H. Hitchcock, vicar of St. John's, Torquay; 23, morning, Prebendary Row; evening, the Rev. J. Ll. Roberts, Hon. Canon of Peterborough; 30, morning, Minor Canon Macnamara; evening, the Rev. G. I. Wallas, rector of Shobrooke, Devon. On Sunday afternoons the Dean will preach for Dr. Liddon, the Canon-in-residence.

At Westminster Abbey the morning preachers for the month will be:—Aug. 2, the Rev. F. L. Boyd, vicar of Teddington; 9, the Rev. F. Hayward Joyce, vicar of Harrow; 16, Minor Canon Cheadle; 23, Canon Mason, rector of Allhallows Barking; 30, Minor Canon Price. Dr. Westcott, as Canon-in-residence, will preach at the 3 p.m. service on Sundays a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the preachers for this month will be:—2nd, morning and afternoon, the Rev. A. G. Butler; 9, morning and afternoon, the Rev. J. J. Lias; 16, morning, the Rev. William Hulton; afternoon, the Sub-Dean.

The Rev. Mandall Creighton, M.A., who has been appointed to the canonry of Worcester, void by the preferment of the Rev. William J. Butler to the deanery of Lincoln, graduated at Merton College, Oxford, taking his bachelor's degree as a first class *in Literis Humanioribus* and second class in Law, &c., in 1867, and proceeding M.A. in due course. He was ordained Deacon in 1870, and admitted to priest's orders three years later by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Mackarness). Mr. Creighton was a fellow and tutor of his college from 1866 till 1875, Public Examiner at Oxford in 1871-2, 1875-6, and in 1883-4, Select Preacher at Oxford from 1875 to 1877, and again in 1883. He was formerly "Post-master" of Merton College, Oxford, and in 1879 was appointed rural dean of Alnwick. In 1882 he was nominated chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle, and also made an honorary canon of Newcastle, he was vicar of Embleton, Northumberland, from 1874 to 1884, when he was elected a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and appointed Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Creighton is well known as the author of several historical works.

The Bishop of London on Sunday preached for the first time in the City at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, on behalf of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. There was a large congregation, including the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The sermon immediately followed the anthem.

The Rev. W. H. Bliss, who has accepted the Vicarage of Kew-cum-Petersham, which was declined by the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, was formerly the Minor Canon of Windsor, and was presented by the Chapter to the rectory of West Ilsey in 1874, but owing to agricultural depression he resigned it in 1882, and has since been curate-in-charge of Wrexham. Mr. Bliss is a great musician, and, with the Princess Christian, had much to do with the success of the Windsor and Eton Musical Society. The net profit of the recent bazaar in the Queen's Cottage at Kew for the parish church was £500.

On Sunday morning, before the service commenced, a singular accident occurred at Malpas Church, Cheshire. A brass tablet which had been erected in memory of one of the Tarlton family against the north wall of the church fell on a water-pipe, from which the water flowed out, flooding the whole of the north aisle. When the accident was discovered the water was immediately turned off, but the pipe must have been burst for some hours. When the congregation assembled they were astonished, and especially those who were accustomed to sit on the north aisle, to find they were flooded out of their seats.

The Bishop of Durham has given £25 to the new training institution of the Church Army, which is expected to be opened in London next October. He has also become an annual subscriber to the Church Army. The *Liverpool Courier* says that sixty Church Army soldiers have been confirmed at St. Columba's, Liverpool. Their ages were — twenty-six under twenty; sixteen under thirty; twelve under forty; four under fifty; and two under seventy. Special Missions have just been commenced at Monkwearmouth, Great Marsden, Hereford, and Wakefield. Others are about to be begun at Leeds, St. Giles's, Morpeth, Bethnal-green, Branden, and elsewhere.

On Sunday and Monday the biennial effort on behalf of the Additional Curates Society was made in the deaneries of Hertford and Welwyn, where sermons were preached in sixteen churches, and the usual garden meeting was held at Bayfordbury, which has for many years, by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, been a centre of Church work. Among those who advocated the society's cause were the Bishop of Ossory, Archdeacons Johnson and Emery, and Canon Furse.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in announcing the death of Miss Catherine Herbert, better known as Sister Catherine, who had charge of the "Boys' Orphanage," or the "Home of the Good Shepherd," Cheetwood, says that during the time of the first rector of St. Alban's (the Rev. J. E. Sedgwick) a branch of Miss Sellon's Sisterhood was established in Waterlooroad, opposite the church, but owing to that lady's death and other circumstances the branch was for a time abandoned. Some short time before Mr. Sedgwick resigned the living of St. Alban's, the orphanage was, in a sense, resuscitated, and Miss Herbert, who was trained at Miss Sellon's establishment, St. Saviour's, Regent's-park, London, took charge of it. At a later period, through the kindness of Lord Derby, the orphanage found a home in the Old Manor House, Cheetwood. Here until last spring, when her health broke down, Sister Catherine not only paid the most devoted attention to the children committed to her charge, but was a real "Sister of Mercy," both by her kindly presence and many acts of charity, in all parts of the crowded parish with which she was identified.

An account of what led to the present dispute between Mr. Gladstone and the parishioners of Holy Trinity, Stroud-green, respecting the presentation of a Ritualistic clergyman to the living is given in the *Rock*. It appears that when it was discovered that through a mere technicality the patronage was in the hands of Mr. Gladstone, the churchwardens sent to him a memorial expressing the earnest desire of the parishioners for the appointment of a vicar who would continue the same Evangelical teaching to which they had been accustomed. In reply, Mr. Gladstone assured the memorialists that they might rely upon his using every endeavour to make a suitable recommendation to the Queen. Nevertheless, without much delay, the living was offered to a High Churchman who, after consideration, declined it. This refusal reached the late Premier in the midst of the political crisis; in fact, after his resignation was tendered, and the day before it was accepted by the Queen. Thereupon he offered the living (by telegraph) to Mr. Linklater, an extreme Ritualist, requesting a telegraphic reply. Mr. Linklater accepted it. When the new vicar appeared in the parish, and his views were known, a mass meeting of the parishioners was held, and he was plainly told that he was unacceptable. Moreover, some friends of the congregation sought an interview with Mr. Gladstone, in the hope of mending matters. Thereupon he expressed himself hurt at the tone of the meeting, and extorted from them a written apology as a condition for his using his influence with Mr. Linklater to withdraw. This the deputation gave, though they did not happen to have attended the meeting. After this, Mr. Gladstone informed them that "he had not understood the word Evangelical in their former memorial to be used in its technical sense," and promised to invite Mr. Linklater to retire. This invitation Mr. Linklater declined to accept.

The vicar of Bamborough, the Rev. A. O. Mead, pleaded about two years ago for aid to enable him to restore the monument in Bamborough churchyard, erected by public subscription to the memory of Grace Darling, by the substitution of a new effigy of the heroine for that which the sea and wind storms have so considerably fretted away. He has now accomplished his aim, under the guidance of Mr. F. R. Wilson, Diocesan Surveyor, Alnwick. Fortunately the sculptor of the first effigy, Mr. Raymond Smith, is still living, and from the same model has carved a second figure, identically the same as to the attitude of repose on a plaited mattrass, with her oar by her side, and maidenly simplicity of raiment, but differing in the kind of stone. A stained-glass window, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, glass painters to the Queen, has also been placed to her memory. This is the three-light window at the north end of the norch transept of the venerable parish church. The subscriptions, which come from all parts, including nearly £30 in pence at the Fisheries Exhibition and a contribution from Mrs. Wilson, the Grace Darling of America, covered the amount of the architect's estimate for the restoration of the monument—namely, £100.

The old historic church of Bellingham, North Tyne, with its unique stone roof, so well known to the antiquaries of the North, was reopened on Sunday week. The building has been the witness of many a Border fray, and according to the old chronicler it was one of the spots where the monks rested awhile with the body of St. Cuthbert when they fled from Holy Island. It has now been thoroughly renovated, but not altered. The stone roof and pillars are seen to perfection. Open seats of the best pitch pine have been placed in the church, and the floor laid with tiles. The church was filled morning and evening to excess, the preacher on both occasions being Archdeacon Hans Hamilton. Owing to his much-regretted illness, the rector, the Rev. R. Powell Powell, was unable to be present.

The parish church of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire, which was reopened in August last after thorough restoration, has again been opened, after being closed for six weeks for the completion of the decoration of the chancel and chapel. Through the generosity of Mrs. Henlock the work has been completed in the same quiet and artistic way as the nave. A stained glass window has also been placed in the tower by Mr. H. H. Capes in memory of Miss Henlock, the subject being "the Good Shepherd." Mr. John Rutson, of Newby Wiske, has also given a pair of wrought-iron gates for the west door.

The new church of St. Andrew, Holcombe, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on Saturday week. The building, which is in the Early English style, will seat upwards of 200 persons. The chief promoters of the scheme were the Rev. W. E. Whitaker, Rector; Major Green, of Holcombe House; and Canon Whitaker, of Truro. The site was given by the representatives of the late Mr. J. E. Salmon. The new church is substituted for the old, which will still be used as a cemetery chapel. The latter building is interesting, and has a fine Norman porch; but, as it is in poor condition, very small, and a mile from the main centre of population, the want of a new church has been imperatively felt, and has now fortunately been supplied. Canon Whitaker gave a munificent donation of £500; Lord Hylton (the patron), £100; and Major Green, the native stone, the carriage of the same, and a bell. The preachers during the octave were the Bishop, the Rev. Canon Whitaker (the Rector), the Rev. W. Symonds, the Rev. W. Morrison, the Dean of Wells, Prebendary Stephenson, the Rev. G. C. White, and the Rev. G. A. Mahon.

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## PARIS FASHIONS.

Writing of the latest Paris fashions, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"The floral sateens, Pompadour batistes, delicate-hued mousselines de laine, and soft silks of the Dubarry order, which seem to demand intricate treatment, are made with gathered skirts that fall in straight folds around the figure, and are at most draped on one side only. The dress improver is not only visibly decreasing in size, but public opinion is dead set against it. Unless our taste had become hopelessly vitiated, this was a natural result of the plain gathered skirts. They need merely to be slightly supported, 'improved,' by the help of a few steel springs, a crinolinette showing to horrible distinctness beneath. What they do is to add a certain amount of fulness below the waist. By pleating this was avoided. But pleats have been superseded by gathers. Sometimes a dozen or more runnings draw up the material into a closely knit cuirass belt, either hidden by the basque of the bodice, or taking its place after a fashion, when the bodice is cut off horizontally at the waist, or when it is made with points back and front, and short at the side seams. Multiplied in this way the gathers add very little to the circumference, and so the wearer should have them when it is important not to increase the size of the figure. If no such necessity exist, a single row of gathers suffice, and these have now and then to be backed by gathers of lining to bring them up to the requisite volume. Costumes made somewhat after the Brittany fashion, in particular, need this; the woollen material of which they are made must be what the French dressmakers call by the untranslateable word 'soutenu,' round the waist. Turning over some real Brittany costumes in a studio, the other day, I found that a roll of canvas about an inch and a half in diameter, and stuffed with hay, was attached beneath the gathers at the waist. This is an extreme measure, and I do not think a love of accuracy exists that would demand such a sacrifice of feminine ease and comfort.

"Some of these simple Brittany costumes are very pretty. They may have tight, round bodices, with flat bands of velvet outlining the shoulder blades and carried down like braces in front. Or they may be made with the jacket loose in front, trimmed with braid, double-breasted, and fastened with a number of little metal buttons; or again with the short cut-away and highly decorative jacket and bright blue or red vest. These two colours are of frequent occurrence in these picturesque costumes, which vary in form with almost every town and hamlet; but in reproducing them the Parisian dressmakers are not particular as to tint.

"Gathered skirts are of course made rather wide. It is impossible to lay down any rule as to the width, as this differs according to the nature of the tissue used. However, they seldom exceed four and a half yards, which is about double the width of the foundation skirt. The bodice and skirt, although apparently sewn to the other, are generally separate, and it is much better to make them so. Like a petticoat bodice, the former has short basques concealed beneath the skirt, which, mounted on a belt, is placed over it. Care must be taken that this belt be exactly the size of the waist, and that it lap well over behind, or an untidy effect is produced. All sorts of belts are worn with this kind of gown, from the Swiss corselet, a quarter of a yard in depth, to the simple sash ribbon folded in two. It may happen that the skirt has the appearance of being gathered upon a vest worn beneath a Figaro Brittany, or other jacket. In this case the vest is made with short basques, and the skirt is secured above it, the jacket being a separate garment. This style of gown is in much favour for walking. The jacket may or may not match the vest. When made of a transparent tissue it needs lining with silk; if opaque, twilled cotton will suffice. Some extremely fashionable women affect very handsome linings as a set-off to comparatively simple materials. In the case of cloaks this seeming incongruity is no novelty. Now it is extended to the bodices of gowns. There is more reason for it when the upper material allows the under one to be seen through it. Coarse woollen canvas, voile de missine, or étamine will be lined with watered silk, sicilienne, or perhaps satin. If the silk has done previous duty there is obvious reason in the arrangement.

Skirts are now and again to be seen gathered and really sewn to the edge of a cuirass bodice. I have also noted a few Princesse dresses lately, but they were mostly open in front, so as to exhibit a highly decorative under slip. Now they were completed by a long and handsome scarf, worn loosely, draping the figure, and tied in a loose bow at the side; or else a sash ribbon folded and tacked round the waist, and arranged in a deep point in front. Below this point the skirt of the robe slants back like the basques of a redingote. This style is only suitable to rich silks or opaque woollens. If the tissue in point be a canvas or lace woven fabric, cambric or muslin, crape or foulard, the bodice is not cut in one with the skirt, but the latter is gathered with a little beading, and sewn to the edge of a short basque. At the same time the skirt may be open in front. A bow of ribbon is placed at the point of the basques, from which the skirt diverges; and a wide sash ribbon (a couple of long ends and loops) decorates the back or nestles among the folds at the sides.

Watered silk sash ribbons have been superseded by fancy ribbons—wider still. Some are figured with flowers, others are composed of stripes of watered silk or faille, alternating with stripes of canvas interwoven more or less with metallic thread. Several colours enter in their composition, prominent amongst which is deep crimson and moss-green. Scarfs are striped in the same way, though mostly across, whereas the ribbons are striped lengthwise. Partly because these scarfs and ribbons are extremely expensive (a handsome scarf will be worth two or three guineas, and the ribbons are not sold for less than ten or twelve shillings a yard), and partly because the choice of colours is limited, dressmakers often prefer to use breadths of fancy or brocaded silk for this purpose, folding them in two and slip-stitching them together. Two of these breadths, each arranged in a long bow with an end reaching to the hem, is a very pretty complement to a figured cambric, muslin, or lace gown. Being heavier, and falling in more massive folds than ribbon, the sash so formed must be arranged symmetrically at the back. Silk trains, put *hors de combat* last winter, will afford ample material wherefrom to fashion these sashes. If there is sufficient to provide a bodice also, so much the better. A few yards of crape plaited into flounces, and mounted on silk, a white or black lace skirt, or a full skirt of étamine, cambric, or what not, will complete a charming gown. As for the bodice, it is best made with basques or in some other fashion which excludes the necessity for a belt-piece, silk not being applicable for the purpose. There are several new forms of bodices that would suit it extremely well. One is

made en cœur with gathered lace or crape in the opening, and laced to the tip of the point; it has a jockey-basque behind, but none in front. Another is pointed back and front with a V-shaped plastron and frilled lace instead of basques. A third has a bouillonné of silk in place of the lace frill, and an hour-glass plastron outlined with lace; whereas a fourth has a drapery, edged with lace; forming paniers at the side, and knotted behind over the sash bows. These are economical summer dresses, and the money which would expended on an entirely new gown will be laid out to better purpose when the season for parties comes round again, and by when the fashions will perhaps have changed entirely, and the train thus sacrificed be of little or no use."

Lady John Manners, writing to the *Queen*, remarks on the absence in England of any distinctive costume for the peasantry, and observes that in Scotland, till within a few years, the tartan petticoat, the snood, the plaid, and neat kerchief were still to be admired. Lady Lamington has pointed out how many advantages this picturesque costume has over the cheap and often tawdry dresses, worn with hats or bonnets disfigured by feathers out of curl, and faded flowers. Old people in Scotland formerly always wore caps of a peculiar shape called mutches, and took great pride in keeping them snowy white. The fishwives in some Scotch ports still look braw in their striped petticoats. They carry the creel of fish on their backs, and their dress is convenient and picturesque. In Galway the long blue cloak is usually worn with a coloured kerchief on the head, and a dark short skirt. Galway and Connemara frieze cloaks were at one time fashionable in London, especially the miniature copies made for children.

The Welsh costume, with the high hat, is very peculiar. Perhaps the only approach to the picturesque costume in England may be seen worn by factory girls, who still wear kerchiefs on their heads. At German watering-places one may see half a dozen different brilliant national costumes in half-an-hour; and even when costume is not worn, the poor women, in dark blue cotton gowns and no covering on their heads except their beautiful coils of hair, look pleasing. The charm of the French peasant woman's costume is proverbial. The Swiss, Hungarian, and Italian women have gorgeous costumes, but probably too much of their hard-earned money is spent on them, and though the white bodices and sleeves usually worn, with the velvet jacket and woollen skirt, always look dazzingly white, yet the other garments, which are supposed to last a lifetime, cannot be perfectly fresh. And perfect cleanliness is essential to perfect health.

The sober dress of members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they were called occasionally, was very becoming; the soft grey tints suited nearly all faces. Many hard-working, good girls do not see much that is bright in their daily surroundings, and perhaps it is natural that they should wish to appear "like a lady," as they call it, on their Sundays out. But women of education who have been well brought up do not dress when they walk in the streets in a manner that will attract attention. French women, who we are all supposed to copy, certainly dress quietly in the streets, and even at weddings middle-class French women frequently wear black or dark dresses.

Recently the Bishop of Rochester felt it his duty to point out to candidates for confirmation that they should appear plainly dressed at that sacred rite—not, for instance, in thin white gowns, or wearing satin shoes. "His remarks," writes Lady John Manners, "went to my heart, for I happened to know of instances when much agitation was created in the family of some respectable hard-working people, as to whether it was essential the daughter should have a white dress at her confirmation. Now, the white dress would have been of no use to her after the ceremony, as, though it is usual in Italy for poor girls to wear white, it is not so in England, and I am glad to say the girl listened to the advice of the sister of the clergyman who prepared her for confirmation, and a neat print was chosen, in which I feel sure she felt at her ease, as would not have been the case had she worn a white gown. I think it is impossible for any girl wearing a style of dress to which she is totally unaccustomed, not to allow her thoughts to wander a little to her appearance. Grey merino or grey nun's cloth, which latter may be bought of good quality for 10d. a yard, makes suitable confirmation dresses for the less well-to-do girls. If clergymen would issue directions as to the sort of dress girls may wear, it would save great anxiety in poor families. Excellent substantial clothing may be obtained for very low prices. Many great firms in London provide very good stuffs for the poor, and sell skirts ready-made, jerseys, and many necessary warm clothes. Nor are the men forgotten. The poor have generally so much on their hands that ready-made garments must be most welcome gifts to them. Frequently the same clothes have to do duty for the four seasons, so that the gift of a lighter garment is very acceptable in summer. The well-known Welsh firms also prepare admirable clothes for poor people. The clothes poor people buy at small shops are often not only dear but bad. I wish knitting were as universal among the English poor as among the Scotch of the same class. Especially for the old it is most useful to be able to knit, as it soothes the nerves to employ the fingers, and simple knitting may be done without using the eyes. Many useful comforts may thus be made almost without effort."

Whether a woman is rich or poor, if she has time to think about her appearance at all (and it is a duty for every woman, young or old, to try and look as pleasant as possible to the eye), she should remember that freshness is to a woman what it is to a flower. Many are still ignorant of the first principles of physiology, which teach us how wonderful is the connection betwren the most perfect cleanliness and health. The leaflets of the National Health Society on this subject should be studied by mothers. If these hints for health, which urge the importance of pure air, pure water, sunshine, and wholesome food were universally followed, we should see fewer faces wearing the look so well described in French as *etiolé*. Fresh air, bathing, and friction will generally restore a healthy tone to the skin. Exercise in the open air is the best of cosmetics, even better than the delicious rose and elder flower water distilled by our grandmothers.

Lady John Manners concludes by urging the importance of not wearing more weight than is necessary, and injuries inflicted by needless weight dragging from the waist. In these days, when everyone seems to have just a little more to do than can be conveniently got through, any hints that may enable us to do the greatest amount of work with the least possible fatigue may be useful.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Royal Family, and the members of Her Majesty's household, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday. The Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, officiated. His Serene and her Grand Ducal Highness the Prince and Princess of Leiningen took luncheon with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Dean of Windsor and Colonel Wernher dined with Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

The Queen is expected to reside at Osborne till about the middle of this month, when the Court will remove to Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at Divine service on Sunday. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and the Princess of Battenberg, the Prince of Bulgaria, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, the Maharajah of Johore, and Count and Countess Erbach-Schœnberg lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Albert Victor returned to Aldershot, and Prince George to Her Majesty's ship *Excellent* at Portsmouth.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the members of their family will leave Goodwood to-day (Saturday) for Cowes, and will remain on board the Royal yacht *Osborne* till the 10th inst., when they will leave for Scotland. On the 20th inst. their Royal Highnesses are expected to embark on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*, and proceed to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, where they will spend six weeks, and then return to England.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Cardinal Manning officiated on Saturday morning at the opening of a new Catholic church at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham. The church has been erected by the munificence of Mr. J. De Lacy Towle, a resident of Strawberry-hill.

On Thursday morning the installation of the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark took place in St. George's Cathedral. The Bishop was received at the door by a large number of clergy, including Mgrs. Goddard and Fenton, Canons Moore, master of the ceremonies; Murrane, assistant priest; David, Wenham, Lalor, and M'Grath—the two last being deacons of the throne. A procession was formed to the throne, a canopy being borne by eight lay members of confraternities over the Bishop, who wore his jewelled mitre and a cope. The *Te Deum* was sung to a Gregorian chant. On arrival at the throne the Bishop was placed in it by the senior canon. The church was crowded. The clergy having done homage, High Mass was sung by the Rev. J. W. Reeks, the music being Hummel in E flat.

On Thursday afternoon a deputation from the National Union of Elementary Teachers, representing 13,000 Elementary teachers in England and Wales, had an interview with Mr. Stanhope, M.P., Vice-President of the Committee of the Council on Education, and pointed out the defects of the system upon which the education grant was now administered, and the evils resulting therefrom.

The additional wedding gift purchased by the residents of Windsor, Eton, and the neighbourhood for Princess Beatrice consists of a silver claret-bowl of elegant design, gilt inside, and weighs 100 ounces. The initials of Princess Beatrice and a coronet are engraved upon the upper part of the bowl, which is adorned with a couple of loving hearts holding massive silver rings. The bowl is mounted upon a polished ebonite base to which is attached a silver shield, bearing the arms and motto of the Royal borough, and the brief inscription, "July, 1885." The bowl will shortly be sent to the Princess at Osborne.

As Mrs. Mainwaring, of Oakley, Ellesmere, and Mrs. Peel, Brynypys Hall, Ruabon, were driving from Ellesmere to Ledsmore, on Tuesday, the horse took fright near Rednal Railway Station, and ran away, throwing out the occupants of the carriage. Mrs. Peel was seriously injured, and was attended as quickly as possible by Drs. Lewis and Hartley, of Oswestry, and Dr. Williamson, of Chester; but unfortunately she succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday morning.

Sir Moses Montefiore passed away peacefully at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at his house of East Cliff, near Ramsgate. His life has gradually and painlessly waned away since his neighbours and friends, the latter to be found in the most diverse ranks, religions, races, and climates, celebrated, on October 28, 1884, the completion of the 100th year of his singularly prolonged and memorable existence. He retained intermittently to the last great mental clearness and activity, which he enjoyed alternately with long periods of passive expectancy waiting for the end; and it is satisfactory to know that he was cheered and positively sustained by being told from time to time how the good works he had set on foot prospered, and by learning the universal interest felt in his health and the long continuance of his days. He was, in particular, greatly cheered to hear Dr. Hermann Adler's good report of the well-being of the tenants of the dwellings which he had promoted in and about Jerusalem; and he was much occupied with the wedding present which he was privileged to present to Princess Beatrice. When he no longer possessed the energy for conversation he was sometimes heard repeating under his breath verses in Hebrew from the Psalms, and it may truly be said that his last thoughts were occupied with the duties of piety, loyalty, and benevolence, which it had been his aim during the century to fulfil. To the Jews it may well seem as if with him the central pillar of their temple had fallen; but those who calmly contemplate his life will understand that the example of his useful and benevolent career has done its work. The deceased baronet was born on October 24, 1784. His labours for the benefit of his Jewish brethren in the East have recently been described in connection with the celebration of his centenary. He was Sheriff of London in 1837, when he was knighted on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to the Guildhall. A baronetcy was conferred on him in 1846, and in 1864 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council for his undertaking a journey to Morocco to ask the Emperor to remove all civil and religious disabilities from his Jewish and Christian subjects. A similar mission to Roumelia in 1867 was attended with success; and in the same year he founded a Jewish College at Ramsgate in memory of his wife.

A public meeting of the electors of the East Division of St. Pancras was held on Thursday night in the Vestry-hall, St. Pancras. Mr. Webster, the Conservative candidate for the division of the borough, in the course of his remarks, dealt with the depression of trade, and traced its cause mainly to our tolerance of the unfair working of so-called free trade. Unless the British trader had equality of competition it must be patent to all that we had not free trade in the true sense of the word. Mr. Webster having concluded by condemning the legislation proposed by the late Government on the subject of the municipal government of London, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said he would endeavour to appease the Radicals present by showing them how very much superior the late Radical Government was to the present Conservative Ministry. In the first place, the latter had never aspired to nor been able to achieve so unique a Budget as that which amounted to £100,000,000. Lord Beaconsfield had never been able to get higher than an £84,000,000 Budget. He sincerely believed that the electors of St. Pancras and the country generally would show their condemnation of the late Government. He would ask, with regard to this enormous expenditure, what had they got in return? In India, for example, what had they given us? (A Voice: Russia.) Their Indian policy had cost us from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000. Mr. Gladstone had left the important question of the Indian frontier on his retirement from office absolutely unsettled. The greatest military authorities had concurred in the opinion that our abandonment of Candahar had led to the recent Russian panic. He believed it his duty to attack and denounce a Government which had played into the hands of the rivals and enemies of its country and thus involved the nation in serious danger and enormous expenditure. The cowardly policy of the late Government in Egypt and the Soudan was unequalled in the history of England. But the policy of the Conservative party would be that of defending British interests wherever they were likely to be attacked and to be loyal to our allies. The records of the Conservative party should never be stained by the abandonment of a Gordon nor by the breaking of the pledged word of the nation, as was done in Afghanistan, the Transvaal, and the Soudan. He felt convinced that the Irish people would vote for the present Government, because they were disgusted with the blundering of the Gladstone Ministry, which had driven them to the extreme of coercion, and because the Irish people had learnt, as many other races had learnt, that they could put no confidence in a Radical Government.

Speaking on Thursday night at a Liberal meeting at Bromley in support of the Liberal candidature of Mr. P. Nickalls, Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., said that though the country was not as prosperous as could be wished, yet they must ask themselves, as sensible men, whether the causes were such as Ministers or Parliament could control. Agriculture had suffered, but then he asked, could they control the weather? A great deal was said about the depression of trade; but what was meant by that? Trade was as large as ever, but then it was said that prices were low. Well, he supposed no one could complain that we paid too little for what we imported. The less that was paid the better. As to the prices of our exports, no one could seriously say that the late Government was to blame because prices abroad were low. The depression was due in part, he thought, to the expenditure of foreign countries on armaments. He maintained that the Conservatives ought not to have taken office, knowing that Mr. Gladstone had the support of the majority of the House of Commons and of the country. Lord Palmerston once made a distinction between business and occupation. It was soon after the French seized Rome, and he observed, "The French occupy Rome, but they have no business there." He (the speaker) might say the same now of the Conservative Government and the Treasury bench. Mr. G. W. Russell, M.P., in moving a resolution of unabated confidence in Mr. Gladstone, also condemned the action of the Conservatives in taking office, and said that he hoped the teetotalers would remember the sneers of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach when the day of election arrived. He hoped, also, that the electors generally would not forget the hints of the Conservatives as to taxes on tea and sugar. With respect to the Government, there were already signs of disunion among them. In this disunion was the opportunity of the Liberal party, which could, at any rate, claim to be a united party. In the name of Mr. Gladstone the Liberals had a name to conjure with, but they could claim something even better than this. They could point to the advocacy of principles which would commend themselves to all right-thinking people.

The Lord Mayor, M.P., on Monday distributed the prizes, at the Cannon-street Hotel, to the successful competitors in the recent examinations of the students of the Whitechapel Foundation School, which was founded by the Charity Commission at Leman-street, Whitechapel. Some ninety boys are now attending the school, many of them sons of professional men and tradesmen. On the chairman taking his seat the headmaster read the reports, in which the examiners expressed their high satisfaction with the progress which the school was making, a great deal of work being done by the boys in literature, arithmetic, mathematics, and chemistry. F. Gut carried off the lion's share of the prizes, including the Old Scholars' Silver Medal for physical knowledge. The Lord Mayor then delivered an address, and afterwards distributed the prizes, which consisted for the greater part of handsomely-bound books. Several votes of thanks having been passed, the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

We regret to announce the death of Anne Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Chesterfield, which occurred at Bretby Park, near Burton-on-Trent, on Monday, aged 82. Lady Chesterfield was the eldest daughter of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester, by his wife, the Lady Katherine Mary Manners, second daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, and was sister of the present Lord Forester, the Hon. and Rev. Orlando W. W. Forester, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. J. Forester, and Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. H. Forester, and of the Countess of Bradford. She married in November, 1830, George, sixth Earl of Chesterfield, and was left a widow in June, 1866, having had issue a son, George Philip, seventh Earl, who died in December, 1871, and Lady Evelyn, married in September, 1861, to the Earl of Carnarvon, and died in January, 1875. By Lady Chesterfield's death the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire estates of the Chesterfield family become the property of Lord Carnarvon's eldest son, Lord Porchester, in right of his mother.

The Marchioness of Salisbury on Monday distributed the prizes at the Mary Datchelor Girls' School, Camberwell. The Marchioness was accompanied by Viscount Cranborne and Lady Gwendolen Cecil, and there were also present Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Mrs. Cotton, and Miss Cotton, the Rev. F. F. Hoskins, Rev. S. W. Gibson, Mr. Dresser-Rogers, Mr. Colegrave, Mr. J. Cox, Dr. Gordon Brown, Mr. Rivington, and others. The large hall was completely filled with the pupils and their friends.—Mr. Alderman Cotton, who presided, said the lady whose benevolent bequest in the 18th century had been the foundation of that important school could not have anticipated so useful a result. The managers of the school endeavoured to impart a thorough English education, which he regarded as of chief importance, while at the same time instruction in the languages of other countries was not withheld. Mr. Rivington then read the reports of the examiners, which exhibited at considerable length the results of their labours.—Lady Salisbury having distributed the prizes, Alderman Cotton proposed and Mr. Cox seconded a vote of thanks to her.—Lord Cranborne, in acknowledging the compliment, said it was with great pleasure that Lady Salisbury had undertaken the duty which had devolved upon her in behalf of so useful an institution. It was gratifying to know that the benefaction of the benevolent donor of whom Alderman Cotton had spoken should be applied in so worthy a manner, and he (Lord Cranborne) congratulated the pupils upon the advantages that were placed within their reach and upon the good use they had made of them, as evidenced by the prize list.—Upon the motion of Mr. Dresser-Rogers, seconded by Mr. Colegrave, a vote of thanks was passed to the examiners, and a similar compliment to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.—Lady Salisbury was cordially welcomed by the crowded gathering both upon her arrival and departure, and a magnificent basket of flowers was presented to her by the two youngest pupils.

A Government Bill has just been introduced in the Dominion Parliament to amend the Consolidated Militia Act. The new measure is intended to authorise the Government to increase the permanent corps from 750 to 1,000 men. This increase is thought necessary to allow of the establishment of a school of infantry at London, Ontario, and of one infantry corps at Winnipeg; one-half of the latter being mounted, and the other half ordinary infantry. The Dominion Government is doing not a little to encourage the construction of branch railways from the main line of the Canadian Pacific system to the various settlements north and south in the Canadian North-west. It is making grants of land to railway companies that will undertake the construction of such branches, and the indications are that before long the North-West will be covered with a network of railways. It is felt that these branch lines should be built upon a well-defined plan agreed upon by the chief engineer of the Government. In this way the smallest number of miles of track will be availed of to the greatest advantage. It appears that for some time past there have been no failures in Winnipeg, or any of the interior towns of the Canadian North-West. Business is reported to be on a sounder basis than before, and banks without exception have taken a new departure in becoming conservative, and setting their faces against over-speculation in everything.

The return of the Registrar-General shows that in London 2,423 births and 1,636 deaths were registered during last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 266, and the deaths 141, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had steadily increased in the four preceding weeks, from 16·3 to 20·6, further rose last week to 20·9. During the first three weeks of the current quarter the mean death-rate was 19·8, against 21·3 in the corresponding periods of the nine years 1876-84. The 1,636 deaths included 6 from small-pox, 65 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus, 9 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 284 from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 5 from cholera. Of the 5 deaths referred to cholera, one was an adult case certified as choleraic diarrhœa, and the other 4 cases were of infants or of children aged under five years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 177 and 197 in the two previous weeks, declined again last week to 180, and were 11 below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 42 deaths: 40 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 23 from fractures and contusions, 7 from drowning, and 5 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. No case of suicide was registered.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, as vice-chairman of the Commons Preservation Society and the committee which has been formed to secure the extension of Hampstead-heath, gave a garden-party on Wednesday afternoon in Parliament-fields. The object of the committee is to add to the heath Parliament-hill and the adjoining meadows, stretching from the North London Railway on the south to Caen Wood on the north, and occupying the whole space between the heath and Millfield-lane, Highgate. During the afternoon a meeting in support of the movement was held in a large marquee, under the presidency of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who was supported by Lord Bramwell, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Monk-Bretton, the Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Lord Wantage, Lord Mount-Temple, Mr. G. Russell, M.P., Lord Justice Fry, Sir James M'Garel Hogg (chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works), and several members of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The chairman said the deputation to the

Metropolitan Board, asking them to carry out the extension, felt that it was impossible to describe the beauties of the locality, and therefore it had been thought desirable to invite the members to inspect the place for themselves. It was proposed that the Board should buy fifty acres belonging to Sir Spencer Wilson, and about 220 acres belonging to Lord Mansfield. This did not include Caen Wood, the residence of Lord Mansfield, which his Lordship did not desire to sell. If the proposals were not carried out soon the whole of the space would be built upon. The north of London was worse off for open spaces than any other district, and how great the want was might be judged from the fact that no fewer than 140,000 persons visited the limited area of Hampstead Heath on Easter Monday. The expenditure would entail an addition of no more than a farthing in the pound for the next fifty years. Lord Mount-Temple and Lord Bramwell having spoken, Sir James Hogg said that the question of the extension of the heath was now before a committee of the Board, and therefore he could say nothing with respect to the decision which might be arrived at; but he could assure the company that the project had the hearty sympathy of the members generally.

Meetings to urge forward the Criminal Law Amendment Bill have been held at Liverpool, Manchester, Darlington, Plymouth, Salisbury, and elsewhere, and many more are in contemplation. At Manchester, however, Bishop Fraser suggested caution. The Puritans attempted to arraign vice as crime; but it was more than human nature would submit to; and it was followed by an amount of vice and profligacy unparalleled in English history. If they went too far at present they might bring about a development of vice in strange and secret forms that might do more evil to society than anything they were cognisant of now. The moral atmosphere of England as a whole needed cleansing from the highest to the lowest parts of it, and if they could at that meeting, by any expression of their feelings with regard to that special Bill, let it be known, not only by their words in that room, but by their conduct and life everywhere, that the vice of licentiousness was a vice which, God helping them, they would do all they could to put down, the effect of the meeting would not be limited to the passing of two or three resolutions, but it would go forth as the determined feeling of the citizens that this vice was bringing disgrace and shame upon them as a Christian people.

At a meeting which was held at Colston-hall, Bristol, last Friday, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol proposed the following resolution :—"That, with certain amendments, this meeting considers the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill a measure of the highest importance, and respectfully urges on Her Majesty's Government the importance of dealing with the matter in the present session of Parliament."

On Saturday, favoured by very fine weather and the smoothest possible condition of the water, an Oxford crew crossed the Channel in a fifty-eight foot torpid. The passage was made in four hours and a half. The crew was as follows :—No. 1, F. F. Slocock ; No. 2, F. L. Ames ; No. 3, H. Blagrove (the Oxford waterman) ; No. 4, Rev. H. H. Kelly ; No. 5, L. Player Fedden ; No. 6, A. E. C. Slocock ; No. 7, R. W. Tattersall ; stroke, W. H. Grenfell ; coxwain, Mr. H. M. Leigh, Dover Rowing Club. They left at 10.10, but in about two hours Nos. 4 and 5 were utterly exhausted by the heat. At a quarter to two the *Calais-Douvres* passed *en route* for Dover, but could not be induced to give the galley a sufficiently wide berth. It was with the greatest difficulty that the galley was kept clear of the heavy swell which the steamer caused. There was a large number of passengers on the hurricane deck of the twin ship, and an encouraging cheer was given, which had a very inspiriting effect on the crew. Kelly and Fedden again attempted to take their oars, but Grenfell declined to take the boat further unless they desisted, and it was with a sense of relief to those watching on the tug *Granville*, by which the boat was accompanied, who were prepared to witness an accident every moment, that they obeyed his commands. They lay prostrate in the boat until Calais Pier was reached at 2.35, when they sat up and pulled as well as they could down the harbour. There was considerable demonstration as they reached the entrance, and the citizens of Calais manifested great interest in the advent of the English crew. On being got out of the boat Fedden soon recovered, but Kelly was some time before he recovered from the effects of his prostration. The remainder of the crew were in excellent spirits. The Oxonians were generously entertained by the Mayor of Calais at the railway buffet on the pier. The distance travelled was about twenty-seven miles, the time being four hours and twenty-five minutes.

At a meeting of the Salvation Army at Clapton on Tuesday night a letter from Mrs. Booth to the Queen was read, calling attention to recent heart-rending disclosures, and saying "it would be a great encouragement to thousands of those engaged in this struggle if your Majesty will, at this juncture, graciously send us a word of sympathy and encouragement to be read at our mass meetings in different parts of the kingdom." The Queen's reply was as follows :—*Osborne, July* 25.—The Dowager Marchioness of Ely presents her compliments to Mrs. Booth, and begs leave to assure her that her letter addressed to the Queen has received Her Majesty's careful consideration. Lady Ely need scarcely tell Mrs. Booth that the Queen feels very deeply on the subject to which her letter refers; but Her Majesty has been advised that it would not be desirable for the Queen to express any opinion upon a matter which forms at present the subject of a measure before Parliament."

An extraordinary meeting of the Convocation of the University of London was held on Tuesday afternoon. It was convened "to receive and consider the report of the special committee appointed at the meeting held on the 24th of February, 1885, to promote the carrying into effect by this University of the objects of the Association for Promoting the Establishment of a Teaching University for London, and to take such steps to carry the same into effect as may seem desirable." Lord Justice Fry, having read the report of the special court, moved that it and the scheme therein comprised be adopted. He expressed the hope that the scheme would form the basis of a proceeding which would add greatly to the utility of the University and promote the interests of higher education. After explaining in detail the preliminary steps taken in carrying out the suggestions to frame a scheme of a teaching University and repeating the objects of the proposed association for promoting such a University for London, he said that the committee specially appointed to consider the question had not attempted to look into the future, nor had they attempted to anticipate all the various suggestions which they believed would flow from the meeting together of the faculties. If, as he hoped, the day might come when they should petition Her Majesty to grant them a charter to carry into effect that scheme, or any other founded upon it, then they should ask for a charter conceived in a wide and liberal spirit. They should ask Her Majesty not to confine their corporation to a mere ascertaining of the efficiency of the candidates by examination. They should ask her to give them wider powers to influence, if possible, the higher education of the metropolis and to do the utmost they could for the promotion of learning and science. If, therefore, the scheme was so far matured as to enable them to obtain a charter, that charter must be drafted with a wise foresight into the future of the University. There might be wiser projects than that of the committee; but he would ask Convocation not to reject the scheme, because its rejection would be fraught with grave perils to the University. He trusted that if they did not accept it as it stood, they would consent to its modification. Were they to approve of it they would take a great step forward in the history of the University. Mr. W. Scovell Savory seconded the resolution. Mr. John W. Bone proposed, as an amendment, that the words "and adopted" be omitted. The scheme was a large, comprehensive, elaborate, and highly complicated one; and although he did not think that the special committee went beyond their rights, yet the members were also within their right in declining to commit themselves to all the details of the scheme. Mr. P. Magnus seconded the amendment. Principal Silvanus Thompson opposed the scheme, on the ground that it had ignored the fact that the University was a well-developed and not an infant institution, as had been suggested. Mr. W. J. Spratling thought the scheme proposed by the committee was ill-arranged. Dr. Pye-Smith believed that the report would be passed by a great majority. Mr. James Anstie did not consider the objections were worth much notice, for the functions of Convocation would remain absolutely unchanged. Mr. J. G. Fitch objected to such a large measure of reform being dealt with piecemeal. Mr. W. Thiselton Dyer defended the report of the committee, and said he should despair of the University if the scheme were rejected. Mr. A. W. Bennett moved, after some further discussion, that the House be adjourned. This was ultimately carried by 78 against 44.

The Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, of Southwark, on Saturday afternoon opened a home for aged poor, the outcome of the Royal Victoria Hall Sunday evening mission services, which have now been carried on for four years. The Bishop of Rochester heads the movement as president, Archdeacon Richardson as chairman of the committee, and Mr. Alfred Sargant as the hon. secretary and conductor of the services. The congregations, which consist largely of men, number some 50,000 yearly, and temperance work forms a prominent feature of the mission. This home, which is situated at Bethesda House, 364, Kennington-road, will, of course, receive its inmates mainly from these congregations, and it is hoped thus to provide in some small measures for those deserving poor who in many cases would sooner endure the severest privations than enter the workhouse. This institution, too, is the first Church home of its kind in London. It will provide accommodation for at least twenty persons, all of whom must be over sixty years of age, and these will receive good clothing and home comforts. The home has been simply but tastefully fitted and furnished at a cost of £500, and the yearly expenses are estimated at £250, which will all have to be raised by voluntary contributions. The rooms are large and airy, there is a moderate-sized garden at the back of the premises, and a tiny square separates the house from the main road, so that the view from all the windows is cheerful. As soon as more money is forthcoming the number of beds may be increased, and Mr. Sargant will always be glad to receive gifts of old clothing, furniture, pictures, books, or articles of consumption. The opening ceremony took place in the garden, which was gay with bannerets and flags, and a meeting, attended by some 300 friends of the mission, was subsequently held at St. Mark's Mission-room.

The report of the Special Committee on Overpressure was brought up at the meeting of the London School Board last week by Mr. W. Bousfield, who moved that the reference to the committee be discharged. He said that one thing disclosed by the inquiry was the precise nature of the parents' influence on the children. Careless parents were anxious that their children should leave school as soon as possible, and, while taking very little interest in their school career, were constantly forcing them forward. Another important point was the difficulty caused by irregularity of attendance. Mrs. Westlake objected that the committee had not done what it was directed to do. The allegations as to the schools Dr. Crichton-Browne visited should have been followed up, the children interrogated and their home and other circumstances inquired into, with the view of learning what were the real facts in those particular cases. She pointed out also that the doctors—Sir William Jenner and Mr. Forster Cooper—had absolutely refused to give evidence before the committee. They were willing to make a report, but not to be cross-examined. And these terms the committee very properly declined. Under these circumstances, she held, the committee should have come to the Board for further instructions. The evidence of the teachers showed, almost invariably, that there had been no cases of overpressure. And the evidence generally showed that any case of the kind which had arisen was due to the want of proper clothing or proper food, or to some kindred circumstance. There were many things in the evidence of the teachers which must give the members of the Board great pain. In one school the girls were not allowed time to play in the school interval. She was afraid that this was too frequently the case. The Rev. C. Lawrence defended the action of the committee. The Rev. T. D. C. Morse thought it would have been better if the special committee had gone into the points to which Dr. Crichton-Browne had referred. He had been astonished to learn from one gentleman, holding a representative position amongst the teachers, that he was aware that the course of teaching which he was giving to the children under his care was prejudicial to their health, and yet he did not relax that course. Miss Taylor moved as an amendment :—"That it be referred back to the committee to take the views of the teachers of girls' schools, to take the views of assistants, and to take the views of teachers of schools of special difficulty. That a copy of the request be sent to all the head teachers under the Board with directions to communicate them to their assistants, and to send up such observations as they may consider necessary; also that it be referred to the National Union of Elementary Teachers." Miss Hastings seconded the amendment, and Mr. Bousfield having replied, it was lost by twenty-five votes against eight, and the discharge of the references agreed to. The recommendations of the committee were adjourned. Mr. E. Hughes obtained precedence for a motion which, after considerable opposition, raised upon the ground of fairness to voluntary schools, was adopted in the following amended form :—"That a letter be written to Sir Charles Dilke and a petition forwarded to the House of Commons asking that to Clause 3 of the Bill before the House of Commons for the Housing of the Working Classes, a provision may be added enabling 'part of any of the said site or sites to be appropriated for a public Elementary school or schools, if the erection of houses on the said sites has rendered the previously existing school accommodation for the locality insufficient under the Acts; and that the School Board for London be entitled to such site or sites as in the opinion of the Education Department may be necessary, at the same price proportionally as that paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Any difference between the two Boards to be settled by the Education Department.'"

The Board had another discussion on Thursday on the question of overpressure. The result was that the first recommendation of the Special Committee, to the effect that drawing should be made an optional subject in girls' schools, was agreed to. The Finance Committee were, after a discussion, instructed to report as to a deficiency shown in a comparative statement of expenditure which had been presented. The date of the triennial election of members also underwent a discussion, and it was decided to communicate with the Education Department as to what date should be fixed.

Papers relating to the proposed union of the islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago have been presented to Parliament. The people of Barbados, it may be explained, have for a considerable time entertained a strong desire that their island should be separated from the other islands forming the Windward Government, and that, like Trinidad and British Guiana, the colony should have a separate governor. The legislative bodies of Barbados having to the end declared their readiness to make provision for the entire salaries of a governor and his private secretary, the Imperial Government resolved to advise Her Majesty to separate the government of Barbados from that of the other Windward Islands, and to appoint a governor of Barbados, and a governor-in-chief of the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago. In communicating this intelligence to Governor Sir W. Robinson in a despatch dated Nov. 15, 1884, Lord Derby explained that the decision of Her Majesty's Government to separate the government of Barbados from that of the other islands had been arrived at independently of the question whether the latter should be united or confederated, or remain, as at present, separate colonies under a single governor-in-chief. In another despatch of the same date Lord Derby expressed the concurrence of the Government in the opinion that the union of those four islands into one colony would conduce to the efficiency of their government and legislation and to their general prosperity, and added that should they have reason to believe that a similar view was held by the inhabitants of the islands, or a majority of the islands, they would be prepared to take steps to give effect to it. It soon appeared, however, that the four islands named did not hold any such view, but were, on the contrary, strongly against confederation. On the receipt of Sir William Robinson's despatch reporting the rejection by the Legislature of Grenada, St. Vincent, and Tobago, of the proposal for uniting the four lesser Windward Islands into a single colony, Her Majesty's Government, as Lord Derby on March 16 informed the Governor, decided not to press the proposal further at present. Shortly after this Mr. W. J. Sendall was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the four islands and their dependencies, and on June 4 that gentleman reported his arrival at Grenada and assumption of the government of the islands and the issue of commissions to the respective administrators.

A memorial was recently addressed by Mr. G. Hagopian to the Prime Minister, calling his Lordship's attention to the Armenian question, and specially to the fact that Article LXI. of the Treaty of Berlin, relating to the introduction of reforms into the Armenian provinces, still remains a dead letter. "This," said Mr. Hagopian, "means that the peaceable, robust, and hard-working peasants of Armenia are still the victims of anarchy, and that the sufferings of the Christians are as great now as when the Treaty of Berlin and the Anglo-Turkish Convention were signed. It further means that the demands of the late Armenian Patriarch, whose death the Sultan himself still deplores, are as valid now as when he made them in 1879. These demands were—the appointment of a Christian Governor; the secularisation of the Civil Service and the Judiciary; a Civil Code and a Commercial Code, as the only means of putting an end to the suffering of the Armenians prolonged through so many centuries." Lord Salisbury replied as follows in a letter, dated the Foreign Office, July 17 :—"Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., commenting on the present state of affairs in the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and expressing the hope that the urgent need for reform may be brought to the notice of the Porte; and to state, in reply, that this question has not been lost sight of, and that Her Majesty's Government will take the first favourable opportunity of bringing it forward."

At a meeting, convened by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held last week at the Mansion House, in furtherance of the raising of a fund to the memory of General Gordon, whose anti-slavery work in the Soudan has hitherto received no public recognition, Mr. H. M. Stanley, who was one of the speakers, said he hoped that Gordon's great example would stimulate to something being done to rescue the provinces of the Soudan from their impending fate. Gordon dreamed, and brooded, and proposed in his loneliness at Khartoum remedies for the suppression of the slave-trade; but God disposed otherwise :—"All had retired, as it were, with veiled eyes from the dismal theatre. Ministers had relinquished every thought of protracting the agony of the struggle with the fateful fanatic of Kordofan. Their greatest general had retired with drooping plumes and dimmed renown from the contest; though our soldiers had won the admiration of the world by their matchless valour and unyielding fortitude. To commemorate one of the most memorable and tragic episodes in British history, and one of the most unique geniuses that ever the country produced, the nation proposed to erect a seaman's hospital in an obscure Oriental seaport. Then, after vacillating, hesitating, and veering about various other propositions, they had finally resolved to raise a Gordon Boys' Camp, or school, or something or other; and doubtless they would have a Gordon dressing-bag, or collar, or hat, to still more testify their admiration of their illustrious countryman, who perished, as he said in almost his last words, 'while doing the best I could for the honour of my country.' To this peerless man's memory something more was due, not only from the Government of the nation for whom he lost his life, but from the people. Not only in some public place, as the Embankment, near the Egyptian obelisk, or in Trafalgar-square near that other pious soldier Havelock, but within one of the noblest Cathedrals of the British Empire, or in its glorious Abbey, should some place be found where, inscribed on a marble pedestal or tablet those noble words should be engraved—'I have done the best I could for the honour of our country. Good-bye!' What should the people, apart from the Government, do in honour of the grand life lost at their behest? Did it not strike them now that they who urged him to his death in that almost hopeless contest, single-handed as he was, against the united savage hosts of North Central Africa, should take up the work he yearned to his death-day to accomplish—namely, to do what they could wisely and prudently to rescue the tribes of the Southern Bahr Gazelle from the doom which surely awaited them if help such as they could give was withheld." Those who professed to lament the hero could not prove their sincerity better than by carrying out his intentions. But how? "On the Congo there were several Christian missions of various denominations which were initiated without ostentatious appeals. Supposing, taking courage from what these were doing, a beginning was made at the head of navigation on the Biyerre, an affluent of the Congo, and friendly relations established as the missionaries had done, and a depôt built to maintain communications with Europe. The next station should be at the point where there was certain proof that the most southerly posts of the Egyptian troops were established, where a halt should be ordered until the presence of their Commissioner was understood to be for the native good, and the aborigines had felt that his arrival presaged no harm to them, when their revelations of the events which had occurred within their knowledge would enlighten him as to his future course. The distance to that field where their Commissioner halted for earnest work was 6,200 miles from the Mansion House. For 6,000 miles of that distance he might travel as safely almost as from London to Liverpool. There would be left about 200 miles which if not accessible to their Commissioner, would prove him to be only an imprudent bungler. If they would free their skirts from dishonour, and the stains which the past two years had left, they would assist the Anti-Slavery Society in this work, which alone was practicable in the present state of affairs."

Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, calls attention to the "wretchedness, ignorance, misery, rags, and sin" to be found amongst the moving population that travels from fair to fair over England in gipsy vans. At Bromsgrove, he tells us, he found 130 children amongst these itinerants, of whom "not more than six or seven could read and write." Next day he found 120 children at a neighbouring fair, of whom "not more than seven or eight" possessed these accomplishments. In some vans there were six or seven children. In one, measuring 8ft. by 5ft. by 5ft. 6in., "there slept eleven men, women, and children of all ages, whose night-dresses were their saturated wet clothes." This is only a small point in the great housing-of-the-poor question. But surely it is an important one; in a season of infectious disease each of these travelling vans would become a moving centre of infection. And they are always spreading moral contagion through the land, carrying with them the vices of the "residuum" of great cities into quiet country towns and rural parishes.

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METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending July 25 was—medical 856, surgical 399; total 1,254, of which 547 were new cases.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited) 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest tea that comes from India and China at 2s. 8d. a pound, in packets only. This is the perfection of tea, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London.—SPINNER & Co., London and Liverpool.

## LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, July 31.

An attempt to murder a lady last night is the day's Parisian sensation. The Comtesse Martel, the well-known author, and a lady moving in the highest society in France, was sitting in her study last night, writing at a desk, when two bullets from a revolver, fired through her window from the outside, passed close to her. The police have the matter in hand, but it is at present surrounded by mystery.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Mrs. Grant has asked President Cleveland whom he has appointed to act as pall-bearers at her late husband's funeral, requesting him, if he has nominated any prominent Army officers, to appoint also one who took a prominent part in the War of Secession. President Cleveland has informed Mrs. Grant that her wish will be carried out.

A proclamation issued by the Governor of New York directs that August 8, the day of General Grant's funeral, shall be observed as a legal holiday, all business being suspended. The same course will be generally adopted elsewhere throughout the country. The monument fund has already received large subscriptions in New York. Ex-President Arthur has been made permanent chairman of the committee, the Mayor, Mr. Grace, and Mr. Hamilton Fish being named vice-chairmen, and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, and Co. treasurers. It is desired to raise a sum of 1,000,000dols. by gifts from all parts of the country.

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A Cairo telegram states that a band of brigands lately infesting Bensouef has been captured at Ghizeh. The police were fired on and returned the fire, wounding several of the men. The chief of the band was condemned to death by the Commission for the Suppression of Brigandage, but escaped while being conducted to prison.

The transport *Poonah*, with 180 Kroomen, arrived at Alexandria from Souakim yesterday, and is awaiting the *Tyne* to convey them to the West Coast of Africa. They will be presented here with a medal, clasp, and a new uniform.

The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* regards Sir H. D. Wolff's mission to Constantinople as a sign that the English Government, before attempting to solve the Egyptian difficulties, is endeavouring to gain touch with the Porte. This harmonises with the Conservative point of view, as well as with existing International Treaties. The *Kreuzzitung* expects the Porte will duly appreciate the course England is striking out, and will hasten to meet her halfway.

It is thought unlikely in St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that the Russian officers in the Transcaspian territory will again act on their own authority, as they did at Pul-i-Khisti. Then they exculpated themselves by saying that they were in a dangerous position, and that it was impossible to communicate speedily with St. Petersburg because there was no telegraph. Such reasons would be inapplicable now, and this must be considered as the best guarantee against any ambitious and unauthorised movements by these officers.

A despatch relating to the Zulfikar question was received yesterday at the Foreign Office from our representative at St. Petersburg. The *Morning Post* understands that in the course of a conversation between M. de Giers and Sir E. Thornton, the English representative was assured that the Emperor of Russia had expressed the opinion that a speedy solution of the Afghan boundary question was of vital importance in the interest of universal peace, which he had as much at heart as the other Powers of Europe.

Rumours are current in Rome that Signor Depretis, who has left Italy for Contrexéville, will have an interview with Lord Salisbury in France. The object of the meeting is said to be the settlement of some questions concerning the Soudan and Egypt.

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Information was received at the Millstreet Station, Cork, on Thursday, that the body of a man had been discovered lying in a lake at Coomatrush, about four miles from the town. A party of police immediately proceeded to the spot, and found the body of a young man, which was subsequently identified to be that of Daniel Dennehy, lying on the surface of the water, supported by weeds and mud. Everything indicated that another of those diabolical murders which have made the district notorious during the past few years had been committed. Daniel Dennehy, the victim of the present outrage, had been a fugitive from the police since the 22nd of June last, when his name got connected with the murder of Cashman about the same place. The struggle which preceded the death of the unfortunate victim must have been desperate, for a stone fence which lies on the border of the lake was knocked down and the stones were very much besmeared with blood. The body was lying on the back, a little inclined to the right side, with the head submerged. A pair of suspenders was passed round the head and right arm, bending the head back over the shoulders. The feet were tied together by means of a piece of rope. On a close examination the police found that the left jaw was broken, and in fact was opened from the mouth to the chin, and was greatly disfigured. The police removed the body to a place of shelter. The police had actually to take a cart by force from a neighbouring farmer for the conveyance of the body to Millstreet, so great was the fear which the neighbours had of connecting themselves in any way with the removal of the body.

The flight of Mr. Farquharson, joint manager of the Munster Bank, and his supposed defalcations, have, a Dublin correspondent says, given a great shock to the public. Strenuous efforts are being made by the police to discover him, but his twenty-four hours' start of them will make it very difficult. Descriptions and photographs of him have been circulated in all directions, but it is believed that he is by this time safe across the Pyrenees. The police yesterday succeeded in tracing the cabman who drove him from the Commercial-buildings to his residence, Dromana, Leeson Park, on Tuesday afternoon. The man's statement confirms that of Mr. Farquharson's housekeeper as to the time and mode of leaving the house. A gentleman who knew him well travelled with him as far as Dunlear, a station beyond Drogheda, apparently going in the direction of Belfast, from which he could proceed by steamer to Glasgow or Fleetwood. He left Dublin by the five o'clock train. It is stated that the irregularities in the accounts were first discovered by Mr. J. E. Dawson, one of the inspectors of the bank, and Mr. Fitzgibbon, the secretary. Mr. Farquharson, who was also agent for the Royal Exchange Assurance Association, entered the service of the Munster Bank as assistant-manager about the year 1864. He came to Dublin from Galashiels, where he had earned the reputation of being a clever business man. He was examined in February, 1883, on the trial of a clerk named Lodge, who was charged with the robbery of £5,000 in gold, and who was acquitted. It was mainly upon Mr. Farquharson's evidence, which was of a very important character, that the accused was committed for trial. At that time it was thought very extraordinary that such a mass of gold—nearly 9st. weight—could be carried off bodily by one man. The committee are pursuing their inquiries very minutely, but are very unwilling to give information on the subject. The disagreeable episode of Mr. Farquharson's escape has seriously interrupted for a time, though it has not diverted, the shareholders' committee from their purpose of reconstructing the bank, and they are straining every nerve to effect that object.

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## *IN MEMORIAM.*

In the person of the Rev. E. N. Young, rector of Quainton, Bucks, whose death at Herne Bay, Kent, is recorded this week, one of the oldest clergymen of the Church of England has passed away. Born in 1795, the second son of the Rev. John Young, of Thorpe Malsor, of the old Northamptonshire family of the Youngs of Orlingbury, he had nearly completed his 90th year. He was educated at the Charterhouse under the eminent Dr. Raine and the still more celebrated Dr. Russell, and subsequently at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in classical honours in Easter Term, 1818. Returning to the Charterhouse to assist his old master, Dr. Russell, he was ordained deacon in 1819, and priest in 1820, by the Bishop of London. In 1822, he was appointed to the living of Quainton, which he retained to the day of his death, thus holding it for the long period of sixty-three years. He was also chaplain to the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and a magistrate for the county of Bucks.

At Oxford and in early life he was distinguished for his skill as an oarsman, a tennis-player, and a cricketer. He was of a scholarly turn of mind, in politics a Conservative, and a moderate Churchman of the old-fashioned type, having no sympathy with the modern Ritualists nor yet with the narrow-minded views of the extreme Evangelical school. In his parish he was universally beloved; and in Buckinghamshire and in Kent (where he latterly resided when he retired from the active work of his parish) he was a general favourite on account of his kindly and genial disposition and the old-fashioned courtesy and gentleness of his manners. He entered into his rest quietly and peacefully on Sunday last, having been confined to his bed only four days, and having retained his faculties to the last.

We may add that he was the father of the Rev. W. E. A. Young, Rector of Pyecombe, Sussex, whose political contributions to our columns, generally under the signature "Y***," have been for many years well known to the readers of *John Bull*.

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A meeting of the Board of Management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at the office, 46A, Pall-mall, on Wednesday afternoon, the Archdeacon of Middlesex in the chair. There were also present Mr. J. H. Nelson, the Rev. S. Bardsley, the Rev. L. B. White, the Rev. A. Brook, the Rev. Brownlow Maitland, Mr. G. C. Bompas, the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Leigh, the Rev. W. Barker, the Rev. R. Wheler Bush, the Rev. C. J. Goody, and the Rev. M. S. A. Walrond. The report of the Executive Committee which was presented to the meeting showed that since the last report on May 28 new money had been received amounting to £5,141 19s. 8d., which, divided in the proportions directed by the Board, and added to the balances reported at the last meeting—sums derived by the cancellation of grants, &c.—had placed at the disposal of the Committee—for living agents, £5,090; for material objects, £5,565 13s. 10d. Grants had been made for missionary clergy, £1,830; lay agents, £3,247; parsonages, £418 15s. 10d.; schools, £50; mission buildings, £2,162 8s. 6d.; and churches, £2,881 13s. 4d.; leaving balances of £13 for living agents, and £52 16s. 2d. for material objects. £637s. had been received for special and local special objects. The amount of church collections received since the 1st of January had been £4,027 7s. 6d., from 248 churches, 38 of which contributed nothing last year. The amount received from the remaining 210 churches—viz., £3,700 15s. 3d., was £13 9s. 5d. more than the sum contributed by them in 1884, and there was a further gain on the 38 churches of £326 12s. 3d. No new churches had been consecrated since the last meeting, but the following, aided by the fund, are in course of erection:—St. Barnabas, Kentish-town; St. Paul's, Finchley; St. Benet and All Saints', Kentish-town; St. John the Baptist, Great Marlborough-street; Emanuel, Harrow-road; and St. Clement's, Fulham.

The Church of England Purity Society announces a public meeting for men only at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Thursday evening next, August 6, to promote the protection of women. Mr. George W. E. Russell, M.P., will preside. The Bishop of Bedford expresses the feeling which had led to this meeting in a letter to the Secretary of the Church of England Purity Society, in which he says:—"The Church cannot stand by silent in the face of the terrible disclosures of hidden wickedness so recently made. Whether the disclosures were wisely or unwisely made is not now the question. We want to raise the tone of society. We want to inspire a chivalrous resolve to protect the weak from wrong. We want to make profligacy a social disqualification. The Church has not been idle in this matter; but she must redouble her exertions, and persevere in her crusade against vice, until such an exposure as we have just had shall be both unnecessary and impossible."

## SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Lord William Cecil, of the Grenadier Guards, third son of the Marquis of Exeter, and Miss Tyssen Amherst, eldest daughter of Mr. Tyssen Amherst, M.P. for West Norfolk.

Also between Mr. Henry Hope, of Luffness, and Lady Mary Primrose, sister of the Earl of Rosebery.

Also between Mr. Ernest F. Sulivan, Hampshire Regiment (67th), eldest son of the Rev. Filmer Sulivan, M.A., vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, and Miss Florence H. Houldsworth, second daughter of Mr. Houldsworth, of Coltness, Lanarkshire, N.B., and 36, Queen's-gate.

The Rev. Lord Theobald Butler, youngest son of the late Marquis of Ormonde, and brother of the present peer, and Miss Annabella Gordon, only daughter of the Rev. Cosmo Reid Gordon, D.D., rector of Chetwynd, Salop, were married in the parish church of St. Michael and All Angels, Chetwynd, Salop, on Tuesday, in the presence of the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert and Lady Blanche Edwardes, Lady Wilhelmina Brooke, Mrs. Pigott, Mr. C. R. Gawen, and others. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Brewster, Miss Thomas, Miss Constance Seccombe, Miss Gladstone, and Miss Ada and Miss Evie Boughton-Leigh. The Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester officiated, assisted by the Rev. D. Mountfield, M.A., rector of Newport, the Rev. George Boughey, M.A., rector of Forton, and the Rev. J. C. Roberts, M.A., rector of Ryton, the Rev. Dr. Gordon giving his daughter away. After breakfasting at the rectory the newly-married couple started for The Lodge, Malton, the residence of the Hon. Henry Wentworth Fitzwilliam, in Yorkshire.

The village church of Hambleden, near Henley-on-Thames, was crowded on Thursday morning by relations and friends, on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Beatrice Danvers Smith, third daughter of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Secretary of State for War, with Mr. Alfred Dyke Acland. The service was choral, the Rev. H. White, of the Savoy, and the vicar officiating, and the church was tastefully decorated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of rich white satin duchesse, trimmed with point duchesse, and a bunch and trail of orange blossoms, heather, and myrtle, with a lace veil enveloping her dress and sprays of orange blossoms fastened on by diamond stars. She was attended by eight bridesmaids — Miss Smith, Miss Helen Smith, Miss Mabel Smith, Miss Ryder, Miss Danvers, Miss Gardiner, Miss Phœbe Cotton, and Miss Dorothy Codrington. They wore pretty costumes of cream woollen canvas, with waistcoats of white moiré and full sashes of the same material. Their veils were of tulle, fastened with natural crimson roses, and they wore diamond brooches with the initial B. Among the company, besides a large number of the resident clergy and gentry, were Sir Richard and Lady Cross, Mr. Plunkett, M.P., Mr. Robert Bourke, M.P., Sir Thomas and Miss Acland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Acland, the Hon. H. S. and Mrs. Northcote, Dr. R. Martin, Mr. J. and Mrs. Paterson, &c. Mrs. W. H. Smith wore a handsome dress of the richest frieze silk gauze over a petticoat of gros de Cecile, the bodice trimmed with bugles to match. The bride and bridegroom left later for Devonshire, Mrs. Acland's going-away dress being of striped plush canvas, one half of the bodice in striped plush and the other in plain canvas, clasped on the side with a handsome metal ornament. She wore a mantle of Lyons velvet of tabac colour, ornamented with bugles, and a bonnet to match her dress, while her sunshade was of the same material as the mantle, and lined with pink foulard. The bride's trousseau is a most recherché one, an exceedingly quaint old-style dinner-dress of white figure de laine, trimmed with the finest tinted embroidery, being much admired, while other dinner-dresses were of the palest powdered blue satin and white embroidered crêpe de chine finished with pearl tassels.

The marriage of the Rev. John Williams, of Ruthin and Llanrhydd, to Miss Susannah Jones, of Pyrocanthe House, Ruthin, was celebrated recently. The bride wore a dress of cream-coloured silk, trimmed with Limerick lace, a veil and orange blossoms, and carried an exquisite bouquet. The bridesmaids were in pretty costumes of cream muslin, with hats to correspond, and each held an ornamental strawberry basket, with ivory trails, filled with strawberries and tea roses. The breakfast was at Pyrocanthe House, the residence of the bride's mother, who also gave her daughter away. The bride and bridegroom left shortly afterwards for the English lakes.

On the 14th ult., the marriage of the Rev. Edward Shapland Prideaux-Brune, rector of Rowner, and son of Mr. Charles Glynne Prideaux, of Prideaux Place, Cornwall, lord of the manors of Rowner and Fordingbridge, with Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. William Grant, J.P., of Monckton House, Anglesea, was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Alverstoke. The bride was attired in a white satin dress, trimmed with Brussels lace, and an ivory satin train; tulle veil, and orange blossom wreath. She wore a diamond and sapphire pendant brooch, and carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies and white blossoms. The two bridesmaids (sisters of the bride) were dressed in white muslin costumes trimmed with lace and Leghorn straw hats to match. Each carried a bouquet of roses, and wore gold safety-pin brooches, the gift of the bridegroom, with pearl Maltese crosses, and the monogram of the bride and bridegroom traced in pearls. The church was profusely adorned with flowers, and the service was full choral, the service being conducted by the Bishop of Nottingham, assisted by the rector of Alverstoke (Rev. Canon Dorset). After the ceremony the wedding party were entertained at breakfast at Monckton House, Anglesey, the residence of the bride's father; and subsequently the newly-married pair left for Scotland, where they will spend the honeymoon.

The marriage of the Rev. A. Wight, son of J. L. Wight, Esq., of Tedstone Court, Worcestershire, with Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of the late John Lloyd, Esq., of the Broad Gate, Ludlow, was celebrated on the 14th ult., at the parish church of St. Lawrence, Ludlow. The Rev. T. Gregory Smith, vicar of Great Malvern, officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Kirwood, vicar of St. Martin's, Hereford, and the Rev. W. Humphrys. The bridegroom was attended by the Rev. G. W. Turner as best man. The bride, accompanied by her mother, arrived at the church at half-past eleven, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. George Lloyd, who gave her away. Her dress was ivory satin merveilleux, with plastron of bulrush design in pearls and bugles; a wreath of orange blossom Limerick lace veil fastened with pearl pendants. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis and eucharis lilies, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by seven bridesmaids, who were dressed in cream blonde lace petticoats and satin bodices; Dunstable straw hats, trimmed with cream lace, white lilac, and gold ospreys; with the exception of the two sisters of the bridegroom, who wore cream lace petticoats, with bodices and trains of pale blue broché satin; hats trimmed with white ostrich feathers and blue plush. Each carried a bouquet of roses and wore a silver chain bracelet, the gifts of the bridegroom. The service was choral. A large party of relatives and friends were entertained at The Broad Gate, the residence of the bride's mother. The Rev. A. and Mrs. Wright left amidst showers of rice for Chester, *en route* for North Wales. The bride's travelling dress was of réséda satin duchesse, fawn hat and gloves.

The Marchioness of Salisbury held her last reception this season at the Prime Minister's private residence in Arlington-street on Tuesday night. At the last moment it was arranged that the party should end in a dance, much to the pleasure of the younger members of the company. Supper was served between one and two o'clock, after which dancing was resumed and continued to rather a late hour. Among the numerous guests responding to Lady Salisbury's invitations were the Turkish, German, French, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors, the Spanish, Belgian, Portuguese, Netherlands, Chilian, and Servian Ministers, the Marquis of Exeter and Ladies Frances and Louisa Cecil, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian and Lady Cecil Kerr, the Earl and Countess of Orkney, Countess Granville and Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower, the Earl of Portarlington, the Earl of Sefton, the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie and Lady A. Erskine, Earl Cairns, the Countess of Romney, Viscount Gormanston, Viscountess Barrington and Hon. Miss Barrington, Viscount Enfield, Viscountess Gough and Hon. Nora Gough, Viscountess Strangford, Viscount Hawarden, and the Hon. Misses Maude, Viscount Gage, Viscount Holmesdale, Lord and Lady George Campbell, Lord Strathnairn, Lord and Lady Wantage, Lord Keane, the Lord Mayor, and many more. The Duchess of Sutherland wore cream-coloured brocade; Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower, cream tulle and satin; the Duchess of Buccleuch was in black; Mdme. Waddington, dark blue tulle and velvet; Viscountess Enfield, old-gold satin; Viscountess Hood, deep crimson brocade; Hon. Mabel Hood, white tulle and satin; Lady Lumsden, black, massively embroidered in gold; Lady Woods, pale blue broché; Lady Ermyntrude Malet, handsome dress of pale pink silk; Lady Keane, deep maize brocade; Lady Harriet Ashley, ruby velvet; Miss Ashley, black tulle, with broad crimson sash; Lady George Hamilton, cream broché and lace; Mrs. Richardson Gardner, mauve satin and cream lace; the Misses Fowler, cream Surah and lace. It would be a repetition to describe the young ladies' dresses, for most of them were in white tulle and satin.

There were some exceptionally pretty costumes at the Royal wedding last week among those guests and spectators who came down from London, and wore bonnets and morning dress, instead of demi-toilet. By far the greater number of the dresses were all silk, unmixed with any other material, and of quiet tints in every shade of navy-blue, archer's-green, brown, bronze, and slate. For the most part they were simply made, with kilted skirts, puffed backs, bouffant at the waist, and with somewhat straight hanging draperies and much smaller crinolettes than have been previously worn this season. Very few skirts appeared to have steels in them. The bodices were nearly all plain, and in every case the bonnet and parasol matched the dress. The bonnets were almost universally Princess shape, and close-fitting. Scarcely any of the high exaggerated erections were to be seen. One stylish costume was of brown silk velvet, the shade of sealskin, made plain *en princesse*, with a puffed back, and trimmed with rich coffee-coloured lace; a ruffle down the front of the bodice, and a scarf across the front of the skirt; a princess bonnet of coffee lace and brown velvet, with spangled gold veil; parasol composed of flounces of coffee lace, with a brown satin bow at the top; long coffee-coloured gloves. Though somewhat heavy for the time of year, this costume was particularly becoming and effective, and the fit of the dress was perfect. Another remarkable toilet was a satin of a peculiar shade of blue, between turquoise and peacock, which stood out in the sunlight like a large sapphire. This was trimmed with ruffles of cream-coloured lace in front of the bodice, and on the sleeves, and was otherwise perfectly plain, the brilliant colour requiring no ornamentation. Bonnet of cream lace, and blue satin, with blue feather aigrette, and cream lace parasol, with carved ivory handle. An elegant dress was also (a slate-coloured silk of the electric shade) made with a plain kilted skirt and polonaise tunic, laced across the front of the bodice with silver cord; bonnet much trimmed with silver, and made of puffed slate-coloured spangled tulle. Grey silk parasol, with silver handle, long slate-coloured gants de Suède, and a quantity of silver bangles. As a rule, little jewellery was worn among those who were in morning dress, and what appeared was of a simple description. Several ladies adopted the necklets of old watch-verges which have lately come into fashion, but there was decidedly a diminution in the number of bracelets and bangles. Most of the bonnet strings were fastened with small brooches, generally arrows or jewelled flies. Very few ladies wore flowers at the throat, and none, except the wedding party, carried bouquets or posies. There were a great many white costumes, some of washing canvas, but more of striped lawn or muslin, richly trimmed with lace and embroidery; and small Princess straw bonnets trimmed with white Surah or corded silk usually accompanied these.

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